

ARMY



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RUSSIAN OFFICERS OF HIGH RANK, ENGAGED IN THE RECENT TURKISH WAR GIVE THE STRONGEST TESTIMONY TO THE WONDERFUL EFFICIENCY OF THE PEABODY-MARTINI RIFLES WITH WHICH THEIR OPPONENTS WERE ARMED.

General TODLEBEN states: "The number of Turkish bullets which fell among the Russian ranks, when they were still 3,000 yards away from the defenders position, was such, that divisions which, at the outset, numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men, were speedily reduced to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000; in other words, they lost half their effectives."

The London Times of January 29th, 1880, says: "The rifles carried by the Turkish Infantry were the best in existence." Also, "The Infantry rifles of the Turks were the best known."

On page 820 of the published report of the U. S. Chief of Ordnance for 1879, Captain E. M. WRIGHT, of the Frankford Arsenal says: "We all know that the Turkish army was supplied with excellent arms and ammunition." General WHISTLER, of the U. S. Army, speaking of a comparative test he had personally witnessed, says: "This rifle I consider the best possible one which could be adopted for the soldier, on account of its accuracy, penetration, and wonderfully long range."

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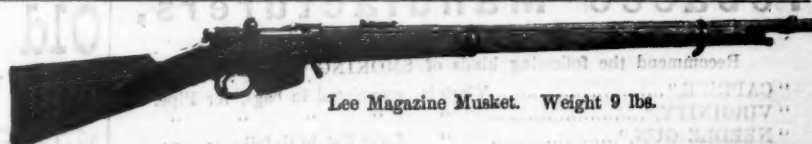
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G 87.45, B 78.04, C 72.50, E 70.42, D 64.90, A 62.42; Regiment 72.58, 5th Batt. Infantry—Companies A 73.55, B 64.82; Batt. 69.29. *Unattached Companies*—Vallejo Rifles 87.50, Chico Guard 81.81, Union Guard Gatling Battery A, 80.96, San Bernardino Cavalry 78.43, Oakland Light Cavalry 75.76, Co. A Light Battery 75, Los Angeles Guard 63.51, Hewston Guard 62.76, Stockton Guard 61.11. The application of Capt. Francis W. Bacon, Co. F, 2d Infantry, to have his company mustered out of the State service has been denied. The application was made for the reason that the company could not afford the expense of changing its uniform to the one prescribed by the State regulations. As the bills will be paid by the State the trouble has been satisfactorily adjusted, and Co. F is happy.

Company F, 2d Regiment, Captain F. W. Bacon, gave a fine drill in the manual and school of the company, before Major General Shaler, 1st New York Division, Generals McComb and Barnes, Colonels Wason, Smeadberg, and Litchfield, at Horticultural Hall, May 5. The building was crowded to excess with an unusually brilliant audience, the company being the pet organization of San Francisco.

ALABAMA.—The officers of the Alabama National Guard hold office for three years, when, if not re-elected, they retire to private life. At the late election 1st regiment, Mobile, Col. T. Killey Irwin was chosen for a second term. Capt. J. W. Whiting, Washington Light Infantry, was elected lieutenant-colonel, vice Moreland, and First Sergeant W. H. Sheffield, Mobile Cadets, major. Major Sheffield is a first class soldier, and has been in the company and regiment fifteen years. He served through the war in the 21st Alabama. On May 18 the regiment will encamp at the Frascati grounds for one week. During this encampment the Washington Artillery, Louisiana Field Artillery, and Crescent City Battalion, New Orleans, will visit the grounds and take part in the ceremonies.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE 7th New York will parade for annual inspection and muster on 5th avenue, near 66th street, Tuesday, May 18, at 2 o'clock p. m.

—PRIVATE MICHAEL J. HAYES, Co. H, 7th New York, has been expelled for neglect of duty.

—AT the regular meeting Co. I, 13th New York, Gen. Philip H. Briggs, in the absence of Lieut. Dinmore, formally presented the "Dinmore medal" to the company.

—BATTERY A, 1st Battalion Light Artillery, Massachusetts, was inspected and mustered on Boston Common, May 5, by Gen. A. Hun Berry. The review was excellently rendered, and the inspection most complete in every particular, arms, uniforms and equipments being found in most perfect order.

—PREVIOUS to the inspection on May 10 Co. K, 71st New York, presented Capt. Taylor with a handsome sword and equipments. Co. K is the largest in point of numbers and best in drill and discipline in the regiment.

—Co. B, 12th New York, have elected Louis Goldsmith first and Henry C. Aspinwall second lieutenants.

—A NEW company for the 3d regiment, Michigan, has been organized at Dexter, with the following officers: Capt. James S. Gordon, 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Parker, 2d Lieut. Jay Warren, 1st Sergt. James McNamara.

—THE Veteran Corps, 5th New York, will hold their first annual picnic at Hamilton Park, 69th street and 3d avenue, on Monday, May 17, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m.

—THE sudden death of Col. Clarence G. Jackson, Quartermaster-General, Pennsylvania N. G., on the 3d of May, is announced in G. O. 6, from Harrisburg.

—THE Governor's Guard Association, N. Y. City, held its first annual meeting and dinner on Monday, May 10.

—THE following modification has been made to the bill of dress, National Guard State of New York: For all officers (except chaplains and those to whom paragraphs 819 and 820 may apply), on occasions of fatigues, marches, squad, and company drills, and other drills when authorized by the commanding officer: A sack-coat of dark blue cloth or serge, to extend to first joint of thumb; standing collar; single breasted; to button with concealed fly, and to be trimmed with black mohair braid, with oval buttons known as cloak buttons. This coat need not be procured until the one which it supplants has become unserviceable. The shoulder straps will always be worn with it. The sword belt will be worn under the coat, a slit being provided in coat to admit of the sword hook passing through.

—THE organizations of the 6th N. Y. Brigade will be inspected and mustered as follows: 48th regiment, Oswego, Monday, May 24, at 1 o'clock p. m. Separate Troop I, Oswego, Monday, May 24, at 2 o'clock p. m. 35th Battalion, Watertown, Tuesday, May 25, at 1 o'clock p. m. 19th Separate Co. Infantry, Louisville, Wednesday, May 26, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Brigade Staff will be inspected at the Headquarters, Monday, May 24, at 2 o'clock p. m. Inspector-Gen. Oliver will conduct the inspections and musters.

—Gov. FOSTER, of Ohio, ordered out a portion of the National Guard for duty during the trouble at Silver Creek coal mines. The prompt response to the orders of the commander-in-chief shows that the militia are well organized in Ohio.

—THE non-commissioned staff of the 23d New York (Brooklyn), gave a minstrel entertainment on Wednesday, May 12, at the Athenaeum, on the success of which they have reason to congratulate themselves.

—THE inspections for the ensuing week are: Monday, 12th regiment; Tuesday, 7th regiment; Wednesday, 3d Cavalry; Thursday, 22d regiment; Friday, Troop A Cavalry, and Gatling Battery E, 1st New York Division, all at 2 p. m.

—THE dates of inspections of 13th New York has been changed to May 24, and that of the 32d regiment to May 25.

—THE 1st regiment, Louisiana National Guard, held a dress parade on Lafayette square, New Orleans, May 9, with Col. Adolph Meyer in command, this being the first appearance of the regiment in its new uniform, grey full dress; officers, U. S. Army uniform. The seven companies were out with full ranks, and the ceremony was executed in first class shape. A very large number of spectators were present, many of whom applauded the manual of the regiment. At the close a short parade was made through the principal streets.

—BRIG.-GEN. STEPHEN R. SMITH, commanding Connecticut National Guard, has assumed control of the store and business of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 245 Broadway, New York city. This connection is a very fortunate one for the company, for there is probably no one National Guard officer in the country more widely and favorably known and respected than Gen. Smith. As colonel of Connecticut's famous regiment, 2d, in his present position, commanding State force, and as Secretary of the National Militia Association of the United States, he developed abilities and exhibited such unvarying courtesy as stamped him as the true soldier and gentleman. No doubt his many friends in the National Guard of the United States will now avail themselves of the General's services in obtaining such "munitions of war" as they may be in want of, from the immense resources of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

GEN. ANNOT, commanding the Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A., Willet's Point, in his General Orders No. 8, dated May 8, 1880, announces the result of the target practice of the battalion for the year ending October 1, 1879. The companies stand in order of merit as follows: Co. C, Co. B, Co. A, Co. E. The order also gives a resume of the shooting of the battalion at Creedmoor last year. The practical as well as the scientific receives its full share of attention at Willet's Point.

MARKSMAN'S BADGE.—The rifle practice of the National Guard, S. N. Y., was commenced at Creedmoor on Saturday, May 8, with the first competition for the Champion Marksman's Badge, S. N. Y., 1880, presented by General Alfred C. Barnes, General Inspector of the State, under the following conditions: Open to all members of the N. R. A. and N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform (jacket, cap, trousers, and body-belt). Distance, 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each distance. Weapon, Remington rifle, N. Y. State model. Position—for infantry, standing at 200 yards, any, with head to the target, at 500 yards. Members of cavalry organizations to compete under the same conditions as are required of them to qualify for the New York State Marksman's Badge. Entrance fee, fifty cents—competitors allowed two entries in each competition, but only highest score to take a prize. Members of the National Guard who are marksmen of 1879 may count their scores made in any competition of this match and prior to the date on which their organization is ordered out for general practice, as a qualification for the marksman's badge issued by the State. Any members of the National Guard who have previously qualified in the lower classes on the general practice days during this season, may also count the scores made in this match subsequently, as a qualification for the marksman's badge. In addition to the "badge" sixty per cent. of the entrance money is divided among the seven highest competitors. The match was called at 11 o'clock a. m. and was continued throughout the day, a most unusual number of early birds reporting. The range was in splendid condition, the air bracing, while the men were as frisky as school boys out for a holiday. At the commencement of the match the light was strong and glaring, while the wind was from the North and very steady. The pool targets which were opened throughout the day were well patronized, many of the men declining to compete in the match until the afternoon, when it was hoped the wind would lull and light soften. "The early bird catches the worm" was not looked on with faith by the military men present, and certainly the scores made at 200 yards warranted the men in their lack of confidence in the old saw. 21 was the best record. At the mid range the shooting was much improved, and as the men had found the wind's force at the pool targets the general average was good. The 130 train brought heavy reinforcements, but with the increase of numbers came no cessation of the wind, while the light, if anything, was worse than in the forenoon. There was one hundred and ninety entries, and every target at the disposal of the men was kept in active use, the pool targets showing over 500 tickets. It was first practice however, and bull-eyes were particularly scarce, there being but sixty-nine punched during the day, so the lucky ones made a good investment. At 200 yards the afternoon's practice was not very satisfactory, while at 500 the men could not get the hang of the wind. At the close Sergeant Thos. J. Dolan, 12th regiment, was declared the winner with 42 out of the possible 50, and then the men acknowledged that the "early bird" had the best of it on this occasion, for Dolan shot one of the first in the match. The money prizes were divided between the 12th and 7th regiments and two outsiders. Considering the weather, and that this was first practice of the year for almost all the men present, the work was most satisfactory, for out of the ninety odd militiamen engaged in the match, nearly one-half won the decoration this first day, the 7th regiment having a decided majority. The following are the best scores of the day:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
T. J. Dolan, 12th Regt.	34 43 4—13.	55 55 4—24	42
W. J. Underwood, 7th Regt.	44 44 4—20.	54 43 5—21	41
H. C. Titus, 7th Regt.	45 34 5—21.	54 43 3—20	41
W. M. Farrow,	44 44 4—21.	55 43 5—19	40
J. Gillies, 7th Regt.	04 24 4—14.	55 55 5—25	39
C. Le Bontillier, 7th Regt.	53 33 5—18.	44 55 3—21	39
F. J. Donaldson,	44 34 4—19.	43 45 4—20	39
F. Alder, 7th Regt.	44 35 3—19.	45 35 3—20	39
J. L. Paulding, 12th Regt.	34 44 4—19.	33 44 5—19	38
C. Arent, 7th Regt.	44 44 3—19.	35 44 4—19	38
B. F. McKinley, 7th Regt.	44 44 4—19.	45 23 5—19	38
L. Cass, 22d Regt.	44 43 3—20.	35 52 3—18	38
H. Nicoll, 7th Regt.	34 03 4—14.	54 45 5—23	37
J. M. Robertson, 23d Regt.	44 32 3—16.	45 44 4—21	37
J. J. Bushnell, 12th Regt.	34 44 4—18.	34 43 4—19	37
J. L. Price, 7th Regt.	44 43 3—19.	22 45 5—18	37
J. Le Bontillier, 7th Regt.	44 44 3—19.	54 40 5—18	37
J. R. Grohman, Battery K.	44 44 3—19.	54 05 4—18	37
W. E. Starr, 7th Regt.	34 53 4—19.	35 55 0—18	37
G. E. Moore, 13th Regt.	33 43 3—16.	43 45 4—20	36

—MAINE has taken up the question of rifle practice, Col. E. C. Farrington, of Freyburg, an accomplished rifleman, having been appointed General Inspector of Rifle Practice. The practice of the State will be conducted according to Wingate's Manual. Maine intends to send a team to Creedmoor next September to compete for the "Hilton Shield."

—A second contest with pistols for a prize of a gold badge, offered by Capt. Maxwell, Troop B, 1st Regiment Cavalry, Chicago, Ill., was held May 6. The prize was again won by Corporal Logan. Score, 18 out of a possible 20. The average score of other members of the Troop was 14. The distance was forty-five feet.

—IN the monthly competition for the regimental trophy, 13th New York, at the armory, May 8, the team from Company G won for the second time, with the following score: John O'Connor, 46; F. A. Winslow, 42; H. A. Codington, 38; L. D. Berg, 36; B. F. Estes, 33; total, 195. The score of the other teams are as follows: C, 192; D, 174; I, 172; A, 170, and K, 160. Private O'Connor's score, 46 out of a possible 50, is the highest ever made at the armory. Companies G and C have now won the prize twice each, so the June contest promises to be a most exciting one.

Military Teams for Creedmoor.—With a view to the selection of a suitable team to represent the Military Division of the Atlantic at Creedmoor in September next, in accordance with G. O. 4, from Division Headquarters, the following is ordered by Gen. Hancock (G. O. 5, D. E., May 6): Post Commanders will, on the 19th of June next, submit to Department Headquarters the names of the best marksmen (officers and enlisted men) of their commands, with a view to their being brought together to compete for places on the team. The total number of names submitted from each post will not exceed the number of companies serving thereat. (Then follows specific instructions as to preliminary competitions at posts, stated reports of firing, etc.)

Our troops in Arizona are enjoying the prospect of early railroad communication with the East. It is hoped that by this time, next summer, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad will be completed to a point opposite and north of Prescott, still pressing toward the bays of San Francisco and San Diego.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Thon, Janesville, writes: Please inform me what the position of the captain is on dress parade, at open ranks, whether in front of the centre or of the right file of his company. ANSWER.—Three yards in front of the centre of the front rank.

J. H. H. asks in regard to a paint used to protect wood and stone surfaces invented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Liverpool, England, where it can be procured, etc.? ANSW.—Apply for information to C. F. Reynolds and Co., 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York city, who have experimented with the paint, and are understood to have it on hand.

G. B. M. asks how to get on the apprentice ship *Minnesota*? Does it cost anything to join? What are the qualifications and what the pay? ANSWER.—Write to captain of the *Minnesota*, New York, that you want to enlist, and he will tell you what to do. Expenses of travel are paid by the candidates for enlistment. Candidates must be over fifteen, of sound constitution, and able to read and write; \$9.50 a month and one ration, increased according to service.

J. K. N., New Britain, Conn., asks: 1. Should a color corporal wear chevrons, if so, how many? 2. Should he wear colors crossed same as the color sergeants? 3. What should right and left general guidons wear? ANSWER.—1. Yes. Two bars, one-half inch wide and one-fourth of an inch apart, points down. 2. No. 3. Three bars and two guidons crossed, regimental numbers on guidons.

THE SORROWS OF A LIEUTENANT.

AN EPIC IN BLANK VERSE.

HE was young and full of patriotism;
Wanted to fight for his country;
Was ambitious to be a soldier, an officer;
Enlisted for the war in April, 1861;
Served to the end and came out a Captain;
Was captured by rebels and lived on ear corn;
Was in two hard battles;
Commanded in twelve fights with guerrillas,
And whipped them every time;
Has been complimented by his commanders;
Thinks he has served faithfully and honestly;
Sees no cause for being "jumped" by his juniors;
Was appointed a Lieutenant in the Regular Army;
Has been a Lieutenant for more than thirteen years;
Is forty years old—is married;
Has a goodly number of children;
Has seen strange promotions in the Regular Army;
Often wonders what sec. 1204, of the Revised Statutes means;
Has seen an enlisted man promoted to Captain in fifteen months;
The Register tells how the man enlisted in November, 1864.
He has seen fourteen Lieutenants, whom he ranked, made Captains over his head;
Knows of thirty-seven others, whom he ranks, who will be promoted over him;
Is fast losing military pride and ambition;
Has almost lost hope;
He came, he saw, he gives it up;
Knows a number of others in the same fix;
Certifies to the foregoing;
Signs himself—
A Lieutenant, whom waiting hath made gray.

THE PLAN FOR THE UTE CAMPAIGN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
CHICAGO, ILL., April 3, 1880.

Hon. A. Ramsey, Secretary of War, Washington:

Sir: Gen. Sheridan and I have fully discussed the situation of affairs in the Ute country (western Colorado), which forms a part of the Department of the Missouri, commanded by Gen. John Pope, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

There are three bodies of men bearing on that country. (See Hayden's map Colorado, No. III.) First, Col. McKenzie's command at Fort Garland, of about 650 men, completely equipped with supplies and transportation, ready to advance the moment the snows melt in the passes. Second, the force at the old agency at White River north, under Lieut.-Col. Gilbert, 7th Infantry, of about the same strength as that of McKenzie, but not in as good condition for offence, because of the distance from the railroad and impossibility of getting forage and supplies at this season of the year. Still this force is ample to prevent the White River Utes from returning to their old haunts, and this is probable the only part it can take in the future. We propose to let this party build huts, and limit their operations to the single object of keeping the Utes farther south, where they can be reached. Third, a force of 300 men, mostly of the 15th Infantry, at Pagosa Springs, under Col. Buell. We propose to give up Pagosa Springs, as already occupied by settlers, and move this camp well out to southwest Colorado, on the Animas or San Juan, and to allow them the \$40,000 appropriated last year, and still available to build a post west, and south of Animas City, a mining and farming region near which some of the Utes will doubtless elect to settle. Please examine that appropriation bill and notify Gen. Sheridan if this sum be available for that purpose. If so it will be sufficient.

The first of these named, viz.: Gen. McKenzie, must be chiefly depended on for aggressive movements, and he can be re-inforced to any desirable extent by rail, but on the theory that we will this spring be only required to occupy the Ute country, Gen. McKenzie will be ordered forward as soon as wagons can be used on the road to Saguache and Del Norte to the Uncompahgre Agency, and thence to reconnoitre forward as far as the junction of Gunnison and Grand Rivers, to select a site for a considerable post, one that will ensure peace in all that region. For this purpose \$100,000 will be indispensable necessary, and I earnestly advise that you ask this sum of Congress at the earliest date possible, because the post ought to be built this year. Troops cannot well live in that region without warmth and shelter, and stores should be sent forward before September for the whole of winter. With a good strong post at or near the junction of the Gunnison and Grand, the whole of western Colorado, a country supposed to be rich in gold and silver, can be explored and utilized, paying back the cost of these forts a hundred fold.

Gen. Sheridan and I agree that if the Utes will take land in severally, and become citizens of the State of Colorado, it will be a long step in the right direction; but prudence dictates that due precautions be taken that the Indians who never give notice of their conclusions, ought not to have the chance unopposed to resist with ambush and rifles the occupation of the lands hitherto construed as their exclusive domain.

With a strong post on the Gunnison, and the two indicated at White River and on the Animas, I feel certain that the Army can enforce the peace in that mountain region for years to come. With great respect, etc.,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.
Official: JNO. M. BACON, Colonel and A. D. C.

(From the London Broad Arrow.)
AMERICAN NAVAL DEFENCE.

We have several times called attention to the imperfect condition of the American Navy, and to the claim for superior wisdom made by United States politicians when they have said, "It is for European States to settle the great dispute between gun and armor, and when they have done so we will recognize our Navy." The dispute is not settled, and perhaps it will never be settled. In the meanwhile it has become a very serious problem as to whether the Government of the United States should be content with "the good political conscience," which a Hungarian statesman pleaded the other day was worth "several hundred thousand soldiers," or whether it should bestir itself and profit by the experience of other governments as far as it has been developed. There are several interesting signs that our American cousins have been very carefully following the events of the war between Chili and Peru, as well as the general condition of affairs in other parts of the world. The result, so far, is a sense of helplessness that is likely enough to give a distinct complexion to the Presidential contest.

It cannot be pleasant for Americans to dwell upon the condition of their naval defences, which is certainly deplorable. In order that some of our remarks on this head shall not seem to be exaggerated, we will give good American authority for them. Against even a second or third-rate naval power, says the *New York Tribune*, "the United States would be utterly without defence." According to the annual report of the Chief of Engineers, the harbors of the United States "are almost entirely unprotected." "England, France, Spain, Italy, even some of the beggarly South American Republics," continues the *Tribune*, "have ironclads which could blow our whole Navy out of the water; and any one of them could reduce New York in a few hours." It is only natural that such a deplorable state of affairs should create consternation. But matters get worse as we enter into details. All the coast fortifications of the United States are antiquated and very badly armed. Alterations have been commenced in the fortifications, but the money allowed for the work has been insufficient. "Some of the new and unfinished works in New York Harbor," observes the authority already quoted, "cannot even be saved from the dilapidation of the weather."

Where new forts have really been completed on modern principles they are unarmed, and the question how they shall be armed remains as unsettled as was the Plymouth and Portsmouth question whilst the shield problem was unsolved. A certain sum per annum has been voted to the Engineer Corps, and with it experiments have been made on the conversion of smooth-bore into rifled guns. These experiments may be satisfactory enough in their way, but the solid fact remains to be dealt with that nearly all the United States guns in stock are smooth-bore, almost useless nowadays. Want of money ties the hands of the authorities all round, and departments exist for the pure pleasure of receiving annual salaries and pottering about in the vain pretence of persuading people they are earned.

The Navy itself has been going to the rats for a long time. There has been no building of new vessels, and not much effort has been made to do more than keep existing ones in repair. The House Naval Committee has been overhauling the existing vessels with a view to a thorough reorganization. It reports that the five vessels classed as first-rate are "obsolete as vessels of war;" that of the twenty-seven second rates,

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only nine are fit for service, whilst three are "unfinished and rotten on the stocks," seven are already ruled out as useless, and the other eight are full of defects; that of the twenty-nine third-rates only fifteen are seaworthy, eight may be tinkered up, and six "should be broken up to save the expenses of their care; and that the six fourth-rates are really of no account as vessels of war." Of twenty-four ironclads the tale is much the same. Fourteen are fit for service, but they are only fourth-rates, carrying two smooth-bore guns each. Some of the others are rotten, and many have been left for years in their present unfinished state. It is proposed to sell the obsolete vessels, to break up the worthless ones, and to apply the money to the construction of modern and serviceable ships of war. There is another improvement which might be made. At present no Administration can begin to build a new vessel without precise and express authority from Congress. Thus the Government for the time being has to convince a number of thickheads, who "hardly know a frigate from a dug-out." It has required courage to do anything, and it has been wanting. The sum of three millions is annually voted for the Navy, and it suffices to pay salaries and keep up appearances.

Our American friends will now discover that it is no easy thing to make a navy *de novo*. It is costly and laborious. A mishap might deprive any Power of its finest vessel! The Government of the United States, however, is in a good position for deciding whether it shall compete with the great naval Powers on their own lines, or whether it shall follow Mr. Brassey's suggestion, and build chiefly small vessels with swift steam-power and armed with one or two heavy guns. We have an impression that as the latter course will be more expeditious and less costly, it will be the one eventually adopted. Any experiments in the direction of the *Duilio* and the *Alexandra* might very well be deferred. It is not improbable that the Americans may astonish us with something novel, now they are in the mood to act with energy. We hope they will make the attempt, and that right speedily! We have long since been of opinion that they would regret their *dolce far niente* attitude.

HITHERTO, for financial reasons, only one class of the Reserve and one class of the Landwehr of the French army were called in each year. This year, however, and for the first time, the new military law will be applied in its whole extent. According to official statistics, the active army will then number 497,793 men, the Reserve (in two classes) 313,850 men and

2,850 officers, and the Landwehr about 149,000 men and 4,800 officers, bringing up the whole strength of the French army to 968,000 men.

DURING the course of some excavations and levellings which have been carried out within the historic lines of Plevna by the Bulgarian Government, 16 cannon and 10,000 muskets have been found, which Osman Pasha caused to be buried before he surrendered to the Russians.

On Thursday, April 22, the trials between the Nordenfolt and Hotchkiss machine guns commenced off the Isle of Wight. A gun of each inventor is fitted on board the *Medway*, a gun-boat tender to the *Excellent*, and a model of a torpedo boat given to each to experimentalize upon.

A REPORT has been diligently circulated that another "Thunderer" accident" has only been most narrowly escaped in the Channel Squadron. It is alleged that during practice at sea, a gun on the main deck of one of the ships missed fire when an electric broadside was fired, and that the gun's crew failed to detect the non-discharge of their gun, which was then run in and double-loaded, the original battering-charge and Palliser shot being supplemented by a full charge and Palliser shot. In this case, there were no hydraulic gear, but the running in and loading was done by the crew.

A FATAL accident occurred at the military exercise ground at Marseilles, which does not speak highly for the results of the reorganization of the French army. From some unexplained error two squadrons of Chasseurs, charging with drawn sabres at full gallop, came into direct collision. Twelve of the men were thrown off their horses; one was killed on the spot, and three were badly wounded. This, states a contemporary, is the second time that such an accident has occurred in the same corps. An official inquiry has been ordered.

THE manoeuvres of the Austrian Army in the camp at Bruck will take place this year in five periods, extending from May 12 to September 7.

THE *Berliner Zeitung* has caused some sensation in Germany by a terrible description which it has pub-

lished of the maltreatment to which a soldier, and especially a young recruit, in the German army is liable to be subjected at the caprice of his superior, and without any hope of redress. Kicks in the stomach, boxes on the ear, blows with a sheathed sword or the butt end of a musket, are part of the treatment to which the soldier must submit. The number of cases of suicide in the German army which, as we recently stated, is exceedingly large, is mentioned by the writer in support of his case. Ill-treated by his superiors, drilled till he faints from fatigue, subjected to the most cruel tortures, which compare with those of the Inquisition, the soldier, despairing of obtaining justice or relief, puts an end to his life.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, May 10, a draft of the convention of Jan. 15, 1880, between France and the United States for settling claims for damages suffered by French subjects during the civil war, was introduced, declared urgent, and voted.

THE Channel squadron, which was ordered to cruise in search of the training-ship *Atalanta*, has arrived in Bantry Bay. No news of the missing vessel has been obtained.

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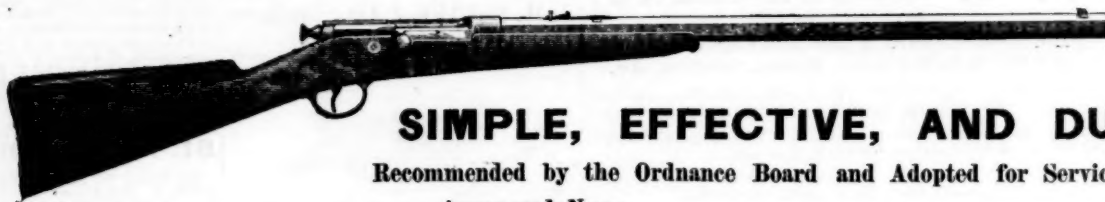
[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

PINDER-McNEILL.—At the M. E. Church, Corpus Christi, Texas, at 9 o'clock P.M., Monday, March 8, 1880, by the Rev. A. H. Sutherland, P. E., Lieut. J. W. PINDER, 8th Cavalry, U. S. Army, to Miss MARY E., only daughter of the late Marvel E. McNeill, M.D., of Columbus, Tex. No cards.

REYNOLDS-NORTON.—On Wednesday evening, April 28, 1880, at the residence of the bride's father, Brooklyn, L. I., by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, LOUISE S., daughter of John Norton, to ALFRED REYNOLDS, Ensign U. S. Navy.

SWIGERT-CLEMONS.—In Trinity Church, Covington, Kentucky, April 29, 1880, by the Rev. M. M. Benton, Jr., of Danville, Ky., Lieutenant S. M. SWIGERT, 2d Cavalry, U. S. A., to Miss MARY F. CLEMONS, of Covington, Ky.

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THE WEST POINT CASE.

THE long Whittaker case is now rapidly drawing to a close. On Saturday it may be said to have received its dénouement in the announcement that all five experts by independent investigation had chosen Whittaker as the author of the note of warning, and in the further discovery that this note was written on the other half of the same sheet on which Whittaker wrote the well-re membered letter to his mother. The coil of circumstan tial evidence is indeed extraordinary.

Saturday, under such circumstances, proved a dra matic day; and when Whittaker was also put on the stand and subjected to a most skilful and merciless ex amination, the climax was reached. But throughout the ordeal, the mulatto cadet exhibited himself with a nerve, coolness, self-possession, and defensive power that excited astonishment amongst all, and enthusiasm amongst those who still believe him innocent of trick ery. The great library room was crowded as never be fore on Saturday, the ladies, with their work-boxes and embroidery, being specially numerous.

Expert Paine was then recalled and his report was read. He decides that one of the two sets of papers placed in his hands was written by the author of the anonymous note, confirming the reports of the other ex perts. He says there is not a small letter that is not frequently duplicated in both. In respect to the two pencil slips he thinks there are evidences in each of at tempts at disguise. He then testified that in all the papers in set No. 1 the similarity of handwriting to the note of warning was equally striking; that he was en gaged on no side in the case, but acted freely and inde pendently, and that he had no conference with the other experts in regard to the matter. In reply to the court he said that this was the most difficult problem he had ever encountered as a handwriting expert. As to the matter of the handwriting being forged or disguised he let the papers determine for themselves.

At the conclusion of this testimony there was a break in the proceedings for some ten minutes, at the close of which Cadet Johnson C. Whittaker took the witness stand. He was dressed in his regulation uniform, and wore white gloves. He was calm and collected, and sat with his hands crossed during the entire time of the long examination which followed. As he stepped to the chair Prof. Greener moved forward to speak to him, but was gently pushed back by Lieutenant Knight, Whittaker's counsel, who held quite a long con versation with his client. It was noticed that his eyes were brighter and his complexion clearer than at his first examination, and his hair, then disfigured by hacking cuts, was neatly parted. The Recorder reminded him that he was under oath, and Whittaker calmly replied that he was perfectly aware of it. The questions were shot at him with severity and great skill, but in no case was Whittaker trapped, or did he show fear or nerv ousness. In answer to Recorder Sears, Whittaker said that before coming to West Point he had read and heard of the treatment to which colored cadets were subjected there, and he naturally expected to be ostracised and left alone, the same as the others had been. In some respects he had been treated far better than he expected to be. He had never before this outrage been "degraded" or "hazed," nor asked to work for the older cadets, but Cadet Flipper had carried water to his room frequently. Cadet Flipper's book, "Cadet Life at West Point," was shown to Whittaker, and he identi fied a letter contained in it, written by himself to Flip per, in which he says that he is being treated "bully," and that his officer is "O. K." He acknowledged the authorship, and then, at the request of the Recorder, read the missive in a very clear and firm tone of voice. In this letter he writes: "I have been treated bully since I came in from camp. Got only one 'skin' last month. As I am sitting in my room on third floor, sixth division, a kind of sadness creeps over me, for I am all alone. Minnie went home on last Friday. He was weighed in the 'Math' scale and found wanting. The poor fellow did not study his 'Math' and could not help being 'found.' He was treated fairly and squarely, but he did not study." "There has been nothing in the treat ment to which I have been subjected here," said Whit taker, "that would induce any sensible man to mutilate himself. I never have made complaint of any grievance to the officers here that it has not been promptly redressed. I have no clue to aid you in finding out who were my assailants, but I do suspect that they were cadets. My suspicions point toward Cadets Blake and McDonald on account of some little trouble I have had with them. I put on Mr. Blake's cap one day by mistake, and he was very angry about it. One day when we were leaving the Commissary Depart ment, he moved out of my way, very angrily and dis playing great scorn. I believe that there are men so debased and biased and prejudiced that they would do an act like this, even in revenge for such small troubles as these. I have suspected these men since, perhaps, the 15th of April. Before that I can't say that I sus pected any particular cadet." To President Mordecai, Whittaker said that he had not informed his counsel, Lieut. Knight, of his suspicions. He was not sure that his suspicions were strong enough to justify him in men tioning them to counsel, and he should not have men tioned them now if the court had not asked him.

Recorder Sears produced the eight-page letter said to

have been procured by the detectives last week, and asked Whittaker if he identified it.

"Let me see the writing and I will tell you," he replied.

"No, sir; look at that signature, that's enough," said the Recorder, showing him the signature. "I only want you to tell me whether that is your signa ture?"

"Let me show him the letter," interrupted Lieu tenant Knight.

"I suppose any man could tell his writing at a glance," sharply spoke up the Recorder.

"He has a right to read the letter first," interjected Professor Greener.

"If any one speaks who has no right to interfere with the court," sharply spoke up the Recorder, "he will be removed. I have not spoken of it before."

"If any spectator interferes with the court," said Major Mordecai, "he will have to leave the room."

Lieut. Knight then arose, and, taking the letter from the Recorder's hand, showed it to Whittaker page by page. Whittaker acknowledged its authorship. The letter was directed to a Mr. Wester, in New York, a friend of Whittaker's, and was written the day after the outrage. In it the cadet referred to his forlorn and friendless condition, and wrote: "I have always treated officers and cadets with respect, and could not have be lieved that one of the latter would one day do me such an injury; yet this is the case." When asked how he could reconcile this with his statement that he did not at that time suspect any one, he drew a line between suspicion and a feeling of the moment, and added that "those were the utterances of my heart, sir, and I cling to them as tenaciously as when they were uttered."

The examination in its progress took a wide range and embraced almost every phase of the testimony given by Whittaker at the outset of the case.

"I don't exactly know how they mark hogs down South," said the witness, answering to another point; "I never saw them marked, but I have seen them after their ears were cut. I have read and heard of the Kuklux outrages in South Carolina; I have heard of persons being mutilated by the Kuklux, but I don't re member hearing of their ears being slit or cropped. I believe that I have some purpose to serve in life, and some good to do as an educated and intelligent man, but I have not supposed it to be my special mission to elevate the colored race."

Next in order the Recorder elicited from him an ac count of his attempt at story writing and his literary tastes in general. He had written some stories which would be published, he said, some day.

"What makes you think they will be published?" asked the Recorder.

"I shall publish them myself," Whittaker answered, and the manner in which he gave assurance of a pub lisher created a general smile.

"What has been your object in writing stories?"

"To occupy my time."

"Then you have plenty of time to spare from your studies?" continued the Recorder, ironically.

"About an hour a week," was the cool response.

He insisted that his looking-glass was broken over his head on the night of the outrage, and was unable to ex plain why neither his face nor his head were cut, or why none of the broken glass had fallen on the floor, except in the exact place where the glass was found.

The Recorder now struck off to the fact that Whit taker just before the assault, had six white pocket handkerchiefs, and could now only account for four of them. Where the missing two had gone Whittaker could give no information. He was equally in the dark as to his black silk necktie, which when he last saw it was in his trunk or valise, but was now catalogued among the missing.

Q. When did you change the pillow cases? A. I have no regular time for changing my pillow cases; I use hair oil; how my knife came on the floor of my alcove the night I was assaulted I cannot say; the post office stamps used on my letters to my mother and Mr. Wester I obtained from the commissary and Mr. Mitchel; I offered no money to any one to act as my counsel; on the evening of April 6 I took supper at the Hospital; afterward I think I went to the cadet guard house.

Q. Did you not go into the basement and see Louis Simpson that evening? A. I don't remember going there, but may have done so; I never bolted or locked a door there in my life; if the door was found locked I can't explain it.

About the famous anonymous note, the colored cadet said that he did not attach sufficient importance to it to show it to the commandant. It seemed to him "a simple piece of nonsense," and he laid it away in his table drawer after he had read it. He could not say what instruments his assailants used in cutting his ears. He had no eyes in the side of his head, and therefore could not see. The man who first sprang upon him in bed was the one who struck him in the nose, and he began to bleed at once. He was very weak from the bleeding and tying, and fright. "I was really fright ened," said Whittaker, "badly frightened, but not so much that I did not try to defend myself. When I asked for the pillow to rest my head on, I supposed they had tied me so tightly that I could not escape before morning, and I dared not call out loud for fear they would execute their threat and kill me."

"How did you expect them to make a dead man of you?" asked Recorder Sears.

"I don't know that I had any particular idea about it."

"They might shoot me or stab me. They had threatened me, and I had good reason to believe that they meant to carry out their threats after what they had already done."

"Don't you know that a single loud yell would have brought you assistance, and led to the capture of your assailants?"

"I thought it more likely to bring back my assailants than to bring me any relief. I think now that if I had called out they would probably have returned and taken my life."

Lieut. Tillman asked the colored youth to go to the blackboard and repeat his direct testimony as to the location of the occurrences on that night. Without speaking positively, the witness made the assailants drag his body all about the room, while his ears were bleeding, a course not justified by the discoveries in the room or the previous testimony. On his direct testimony he said the handkerchief was put under his head first, and afterward the pillow was given him at his request after the assailants were leaving. On cross examination, he said the pillow was first given him, then the handkerchief.

"I do not remember ever having seen any blood stains in my bills; Lieut. Flipper sent a telegram suggesting McDonald as probably one of my assailants; I have mentioned to Professor Greener and Detective Fisher the treatment I have received at the hands of Cadets Blake and McDonald."

"If you felt that you had not grounds of suspicion strong enough to warrant your telling your counsel about Cadets Blake and McDonald, do you not think it unjust now to bring these young men's names into such publicity?"

"It would have been unjust in me if this court had not asked me a direct question, to which I was bound in honor to answer truly."

The witness then said that the third man of the three assailants was smaller than Blake and taller than McDonald. McDonald compared better with the small man, and Blake with one of the larger. Whittaker said that when he went to bed on the night before the outrage his Bible was intact. He could not account for the fact that the cuttings correspond exactly with those that his scissors would make.

SENATION NO. 1.

At this point, Recorder Sears for the first time intimated the bearing of the experts' testimony. It was precisely what has been expected, but nevertheless created excitement in the court room. Cadet Whittaker was the only person, except the members of the court, who showed no appreciation of the dramatic features of the scene. His face was as calm and his answers as natural as though he were attending an ordinary recitation in the section room. Fixing his eyes sternly upon Whittaker, who returned the gaze without flinching, the Recorder said:

"Do you still stick to your statement that you did not see the anonymous note before you say you found it and that you did not write it?" the Recorder asked of the witness.

"I do, sir."

"How, then," asked the Recorder, "do you account for the fact that out of over 300 papers, three out of five experienced experts have picked yours out, and upon examining more of the writing all five have said positively that in their opinion yours is the writing of the anonymous note?"

"I believe that the note was forged in imitation of my handwriting," said the cadet.

"How do you account for the fact," the Recorder continued, "that experts, by microscopic analyses (and others besides experts), can see that the paper on which that note was written was torn from paper on which your own writing was found?"

"I can't account for it, sir," said Whittaker, "and I do not know that they do."

At this point the Recorder looked around the room with a peculiar expression.

Major Mordecai—What object could any man have in forging your hand?

Cadet Whittaker—Only to cast the blame of their own deeds on me.

Capt. Raymond informed Whittaker that Mr. Ames, the expert, who had found difficulty in deciding whether the note of warning was in a disguised or forged hand, was deceived by a slip of paper placed intentionally in the collection submitted to him by the court. He added that he stated the fact for Whittaker's information.

A long examination ensued by Lieut. Knight, but it only drew out explanations of previous testimony.

Recorder Sears obtained an identification of the cadet's marks on his handkerchiefs, and got the youth to say positively that he never wrote his name beneath the border of any of the six handkerchiefs he last purchased, of which but four can now be found. Then the Recorder took the handkerchief found in Whittaker's room, which has the signature cut out, the signature having been below the border, and showed that the signature on every one of the four uninjured handkerchiefs would just fit in the aperture made by cutting out the unknown signature.

"Did you know," the Recorder asked, "what was the object of obtaining your writing on the two slips of paper that were asked for?"

"I suspected that the purpose was to examine my writing," said the cadet.

"Why, then," the Recorder asked, "are these so different? Why is one in so large and bold and the other in such a small hand?"

"I don't know," said the cadet; "I suppose I wrote one of them in haste."

"How, then, were these pieces of the story of yours written?" the Recorder asked, exhibiting several pages of a story that Whittaker had written, and that the experts had hit upon as being written in the hand of the anonymous note.

"Those were written carelessly," said Whittaker, "but not in haste."

The Recorder then took up the several writings which the various experts had distinguished in their reports, and asked Whittaker if he identified them. In every case but one the cadet either utterly failed to identify them as being his hand, or said merely that he thought they might have been written by him, but would not be positive. He did not deny that he wrote any of them, however.

The Recorder then explained what each writing was, and stated to the court, with emphasis laid on every word, that he had obtained the papers either from Whittaker's hand or from his class books. Set No. 1, upon which all had fixed as having been written by the author of the note of warning, he declared to be composed of letters, notes, and fragments written by Whittaker. The No. 8 of Mr. Gayler, and the Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 of Mr. Hagen, who was introduced into the case by Martin I. Townsend, were also specimens of Whittaker's handwriting. The Recorder explained that Expert Hagen, was not recalled because his opinion was at the first couched in positive terms.

"In all these," said the Recorder, "but one expert advanced the theory that there was a possible attempt at forgery. He was led into that by papers especially arranged by the court." The Recorder explained that this was done because it had accidentally become known that two pages of a story mentioned by one of the experts were part of the specimens of Whittaker's handwriting. The court did not think it right to allow suspicion to be fostered in one person, and for that reason two pages of what appeared to be the disconnected parts of another story were put in and handed to Mr. Ames, "and these were the papers that tripped him up."

SENATION NO. 2.

The secret report of Mr. Southworth, the Boston expert, was then read, and it proved a thunderbolt. Whittaker alone sitting calm and unmoved during the reading. It was no more nor less than a declaration that the anonymous note was written on a piece of paper torn from the sheet on which the unfinished letter to the Cadet's mother was written.

The Recorder, as he read this report, exhibited the two panes of glass containing the anonymous note fitted to a sheet on which Whittaker had begun to write the letter to his mother which was found in his room. The Recorder read from Expert Gayler's report of an examination of these papers by microscope. Mr. Gayler believed "the two to be parts of the same sheet." Expert Ames found that the same blue ruling lines were on each paper, and that the paper in each appeared to be the same when examined under a glass of high power. Finally, the Recorder read much to prove that Whittaker's scissors cut the leaves that were missing from the cadet's Bible, and added that if necessary he would show that Whittaker could have cut his own hair with the same scissors.

Having made this announcement, Recorder Sears asked for an adjournment until Monday, which was granted.

On Monday, May 17, the court once more assembled. Col. Lazelle was recalled to contradict Cadet Whittaker, who affirmed that he turned his gas out when he went to bed on the night of the alleged outrage, and that the only light in the room during the assault was from a candle or taper carried by one of the three assailants.

Dr. Alexander next testified that when he examined Whittaker on the day after the alleged outrage the examination caused the blood to flow from his wounds. He was pale, and wanted more air, and showed every symptom of faintness. The Doctor suspended his operations on account of these symptoms. To Major Merceal Dr. Alexander said that he found no scratches on Whittaker's face except the wounds on the ears, and he saw no abrasion on his forehead. He had not unfrequently seen strong persons become faint at sight of their own blood when the pain was trifling.

Peter Mitchell, the colored servant of Lieutenant Michler, was again called, and said that on Wednesday, the 14th of April, he went on horseback to Highland Falls. He talked with Ryan for a few minutes; it was Lieutenant Michler's horse, and looked better than ordinary cavalry horses.

Q. On your return did you see any one sitting on a log under a tree whittling a stick?

A. I did, but did not notice the man particularly. Ryan said, in reference to the story about three cadets having been to his place on the evening before the assault on Whittaker, that it resulted from three soldiers having been there with whom he had a difficulty. Two, he said, were Sergeants Englehardt and Moore; saw no officers on the road that day, but afterward was told that two mounted officers visited Highland Falls that day.

Recorder Sears, recalling himself, stated that he called up every member of the guard who was on duty on April 5, and questioned them closely as to whether they had seen any suspicious characters about the post in the early morning or during the night, and especially if they had seen three citizens together, and they all answered that they had not.

Thomas Sampson, Chief Detective of the United States Treasury in New York, was next called to the stand. He was engaged in the Whittaker case at the request of Gen. Schofield, and began his investigations on the 28th of April. He was instructed to spare no pains and to ferret out the malefactors in the case, whoever they were. He was left unblinded to act on his own judgment. He began his work by having interviews with 64 cadets, 16 from each class, and representing every section of the country. The cadets admitted that they were prejudiced against Whittaker, partially on account of his color, and partially on account of some peculiarities of his, but they all denied having had at any time an intention to do him bodily harm. They said that they determined to let him severely alone, and they did so. The detective thought the prejudice against Whittaker is more intense with the cadets from the South. The cadets were all very frank in talking to the witness, and much to his sur-

prise he found that they impressed him with their truthfulness. He came here expecting to fasten the guilt on some of them, but he now felt confident that no cadet had planned or executed the outrage. Mr. Whittaker was not so frank as the others, but he attributed that more to his surroundings than to any want of truthfulness. The witness had traced several rumors, but none of them amounted to anything. "In talking to Whittaker," said Mr. Sampson, "I told him I was here to help him all that I could, but I wanted him to aid me by giving to me any suspicion which he might have. He told me that he had no suspicions of anybody. I asked him if he did not think that Blake or McDonald might be at the bottom of the outrage, and he answered emphatically, 'No.' He denied that he did it himself. My interviews with him were on the 7th, 12th, and 15th of this month." It will be remembered that on Saturday Whittaker testified that he began to suspect Blake and McDonald between the 15th and 29th of April, and this evidence of Mr. Sampson is a complete contradiction of that statement.

The witness described the Manhattan Savings Bank burglary, and also had heard of two women tying themselves.

"The assailants don't usually expect to find everything they need ready for them in the room to which they are going. They generally take the things they need with them, yet in this case they didn't even bring ropes to tie the man, but used unhandy bits of bandage. Then I thought it very strange that, although not bound and not influenced by a pistol, Whittaker did not call out. I thought it strange ropes should not have been used to tie his hands and feet; I never heard of a man's hand being tied in front of him; it is the way of handcuffing, but not of hand-tying."

Mr. Sampson said that Whittaker told him that his hands were tied when his ears were cut, but he told Detective Fisher that his ears were cut first, and that he put up his hands to protect them, and that thus his hands were cut. Lieut. Knight, Mr. Whittaker's counsel, drew from the detective the fact that Whittaker might have gained a suspicion against certain cadets from his interviews with the detective, and that, as Whittaker was not attacked on the night of the day he received the note of warning, it was natural that he should grow more careless. Mr. Sampson said that he based his work in this case upon his experience with persons of a very different class from cadets.

Thomas Fisher, a private detective, of Astoria, Long Island, has been working up the case for Gen. Schofield in connection with Mr. Sampson. He corroborated the latter in every particular, and added that Whittaker had told them on Saturday last, after his examination, that he thought possibly the assault might have been made on him by outside parties for political effect. Mr. Fisher also said that on Wednesday, April 14, he watched Ryan's horse at Highland Falls from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and no two horsemen stood at the door, as Mr. Fiero had charged.

Professor Greener was called and asked if he had any facts not yet before the court in regard to this case, and he said he had not. He stated that if he got any facts he would communicate them to the court.

Recorder Sears, at the conclusion of the Professor's testimony, arose and said:

"There is one matter now which I think it is my duty to report to the court to finish up and round off the proceedings. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the examination of Mr. Fiero, who came here under the protection, or in company with, his chief—we didn't call Mr. Woodford, but he came all the same—when it was proposed to call Mr. Woodford, he gave me this note, which I will again read." Here the Recorder read the note, stating that Mr. Fiero would decline to testify in the case, but was willing to tell the Recorder privately all that he knew. "Therefore," continued the Recorder, "it becomes my duty to inform the court what information I received, and what action I have taken on that information. The inference was from that note that Mr. Fiero possessed facts, or some knowledge which he did not care to have made public, for fear of interfering with the investigation by the Grand Jury, but which he would communicate to me privately, and I could take such action as was proper, or bring it to the attention of the court in closed session, so that it could be investigated without letting these facts out to the public to the injury of that investigation. As a result of this note I was closeted with Mr. Fiero for some 25 minutes, and he gave me no information whatever. This then, is either bad faith, that is to say, they had information and did not give it to me, but left me to infer that they would, or else they wanted to hide the fact from this court and the public that they had no information. There was an idle rumor that no intelligent man—a member of that body which Mr. Fiero said so grandiloquently was the highest court in the land—would consider five minutes or five seconds, so that it left me without any information whatever, except two idle rumors, one based upon an anonymous letter of an ignorant and prejudiced person, and for the other there was no authority given whatever."

The session of Tuesday, May 18, was wholly occupied in reading over Whittaker's testimony to him; a few subsequent questions were put to him, without eliciting anything new or catching him on any point. He said his forebodings, spoken of in his mother's letter, did not occur to him in hearing his latch rattled; he had never seen strips of a waist-belt found in his trunk; he did not strike out at his assailants because they were on top of him on the bed. Prof. Greener testified that he had suspicions in regard to the assault, and, at request, was allowed to present them to Lt. Knight in writing. The Recorder announced that his argument would be ready Monday, and that the evidence filled 2,500 pages.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., May 14, 1880.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order is published for the information of all concerned:

When a soldier, by reason of old age and long service, or of disability contracted in line of duty, becomes a candidate for admission to the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C., his company commander will so report (through proper military channels) to the Adjutant-General of the Army, giving all details that may be needed for a full understanding of the case.

This report will be referred to the Board of Commissioners of the Home, and if in their opinion the soldier is entitled to become an inmate, the necessary authority will be given to order him to Washington for temporary admission to the Soldiers' Home.

The Governor of the Home shall in less than thirty days report the man's physical condition to the Adjutant-General, with a view to his return to duty or discharge from the service.

The descriptive list, which should be sent by mail, should give full particulars in regard to physical condition and the circumstances under which any disability may have been contracted.

Twenty years' service, while it entitles a soldier to the benefits of the Home, does not entitle him to discharge, before the expiration of his term of service, if he be fit for duty.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., May 17, 1880.

Publishes the following Acts of Congress:

- I. An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, and for other purposes. Approved, May 4, 1880.
- II. An Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, and for other purposes. Approved, May 4, 1880.
- III. An Act to authorize the sale of Fort Logan, Montana Territory, and to establish a new post on the frontier. Approved, May 8, 1880.

G. O. 3, M. D. M., May 1, 1880.

Troops serving in this Military Division will be allowed to use any cartridges in their possession manufactured prior to Jan. 1, 1877, at the rate of 60 rounds per man per month to July 1, 1880, and after that at the rate of 40 rounds per man per month for the aggregate force of each Department. The whole yearly allowance to be expended during such months and at such points as the Commanding Generals of the Departments may direct.

G. O. 5, MIL. DIV. ATLANTIC, May 14, 1880.

Upon a question as to the legality of proceedings and sentences of G. C.-M. constituted prior to the issue of G. O. 15, c. s., from the Hdqrs. of Army, without a Judge-Advocate, the Secretary of War, under date of May 13, 1880, decides as follows:

"G. O. 15, c. s., is held, and was intended, to be mandatory in its provisions that after its publication Judge-Advocates should be appointed for all regimental and garrison courts-martial. The proceedings of such courts, without a Judge-Advocate, would now be invalid—G. O. 49, of 1871, having been rescinded so that the prescribed oaths can only be administered under the Articles of War. Cases tried before the issuance of the Order will not be re-opened.

G. F. O. 4, Hdqrs. Dist. of N. M., May 1, 1880.

In compliance with instructions from Dept. of Arizona, the troops now under command of Capt. McLellan, and scouts under command of Lieut. Gatewood and Lieut. Mills, are ordered to return to Arizona.

The District Commander takes great pleasure in mentioning their gallantry in action in the San Andreas Mountains and smaller affairs, as well as the cheerful and prompt manner in which they have performed the severe service required of them in this District.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. John Pope, accompanied by Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., on public business (S. O. 103, May 12, D. M.).

The journeys performed by Major O. D. Greene, Asst. Adj.-Gen., hence to Portland, Ore., and return, on April 15 and 23, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 71, April 26, D. C.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Bingham, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. of Dept. Missouri, will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., on public business (S. O. 103, May 12, D. M.).

Capt. J. W. Scully is relieved at Charleston and ordered to report to the Quartermaster-General (S. O., May 20, W. D.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., will proceed to Los Lunas, N. M., on public business (S. O. 54, May 8, D. N. M.).

Leave of absence for twenty days, is granted Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Asst. Com'y Gen. of Sub., Chicago, Ill., (S. O. 46, May 18, M. D. M.).

Major M. R. Morgan, C. C. S., will proceed to Fort Sisseton on public business (S. O. 54, May 8, D. D.).

Major M. R. Morgan, C. C. S., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 56, May 12, D. D.).

The C. O. of Fort Assiniboine was ordered May 10 to relieve Com'y Serg't. James Drennan from duty at that post, and to send him to report to the C. O. Fort Ellis, for duty at that station (S. O. 55, May 10, D. D.).

Com'y Serg't. John Buckley is relieved from duty at Fort Mojave, A. T., and will proceed to Camp Bidwell, Cal., for duty, to relieve Com'y Serg't. Arthur J. Judd, who will proceed to Fort Mojave, A. T., for duty (S. O., May 18, W. D.).

Com'y Serg't. Rudolph Richter, now at San Diego Bks., Cal., under medical treatment, having been reported sufficiently recovered to enable him to resume his duties, will return to his proper station, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 63, May 7, M. D. P.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Capt. and Asst. Surg. Henry McEldey, will, upon the withdrawal of the Battalion 14th Inf., from Camp on White River, Colo., accompany it to the railroad. He will then repair to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and report for temporary duty at that place. The C. O., Camp on White River, Colo., will, upon the withdrawal of the Battalion 14th Inf., order one of the Hosp. Stewards now with his command, to report to the C. O., Camp on Snake River, W. T., for duty thereat (S. O. 42, May 12, D. S.).

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. C. V. Pettes is extended one month (S. O. 42, May 12, D. S.).

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Surg. B. E. Fryer, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 103, May 12, D. M.).

Upon the arrival of A. A. Surg. Frank Atkisson, at Fort Benton, the C. O. of the post will terminate the contract for temporary service now existing with a citizen physician at that place (S. O. 56, May 12, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Wm. B. Davis member G. C.-M. at Fort Totten, D. T., May 3 (S. O. 47, April 23, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. Richard J. Hill is assigned to duty at Fort Stevenson. Upon arrival of Surg. Hill, 1st Lieut. T. A. Cunningham will be relieved from duty there, and will, upon notification from Hdqrs. Dept. Dakota, report to Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav., for duty with troops in the field (S. O. 51, May 8, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. Wm. L. Kneeder will report to the C. O. of Fort Snelling, to accompany the detachment of recruits, 18th Inf., at that post, to Fort Assiniboine. Upon arrival at Fort Assiniboine, Surg. Kneeder will report to the C. O. and Post Surg. for duty at that station, and A. A. Surg. Frank Atkisson will be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to Fort Benton for duty (S. O. 56, May 12, D. D.).

A furlough for three months is granted Hosp. Steward Charles Wilcock, to take effect after his next re-enlistment. Hosp. Steward Rudolph Werner is relieved from further duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., for duty (S. O. 90, May 13, D. T.).

The following named Medical Officers will represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held in New York city, June 1, 1880: Surgs. J. B. Brown, J. H. Bill, C. H. Alden, and J. S. Billings. Surg. Billings will proceed to New York city in time to attend the meeting of the Association, and will return to his proper station after its adjournment. The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Asst. Surg. Louis S. Tesson will report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service for temporary duty at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo., relieving Surg. E. P. Vollum, who on being relieved will report to the Com. Gen. Dept. of East for assignment to duty. Surg. J. C. G. Happersett is relieved from duty in Dept. of East, and will report to the Com. Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty. Surg. C. C. Byrne is relieved from duty in Dept. of Dakota, and will report to the Com. Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California for assignment to duty in the Dept. of California. Asst. Surg. J. V. De Hanne is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report by letter to the Surg. Gen. Asst. Surg. Washington Matthews is relieved from duty in Dept. of California, and will proceed to New York city and report by letter, upon his arrival there, to the Surg. Gen. Asst. Surg. C. B. Byrne, now on leave of absence, will report May 30, 1880, to the Com. Gen. Dept. of South for assignment to duty. Asst. Surg. W. R. Hall will report to the Com. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for assignment to duty (S. O., May 14, W. D.).

A Board to consist of Surgs. J. F. Head and C. T. Alexander, and Asst. Surg. Henry Lippincott, will assemble at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., on June 1, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and the candidates for admission to the Academy (S. O., May 17, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. L. H. Munn will proceed from Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Garland, Colo., for duty with troops in the field (S. O. 106, May 17, D. M.).

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Asst. Surg. J. V. Lauderdale (S. O., May 19, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington is relieved from duty with Capt. Wallace's command, and will report for duty to Lieut.-Col. W. R. Price, 6th Cav., in the field, reporting to Lieut. Baird, 6th Cav., en route. Upon completion of duty in the field he will report to Hdqrs. Dept. Arizona (S. O. 4, April 27, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. J. O. Skinner, member G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell, A. T., May 25 (S. O. 56, May 5, D. A.).

Surg. Dallas Bache, member G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks., Cal., May 10 (S. O. 62, May 5, M. D. P.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster T. C. H. Smith will proceed, on public business, to Washington, D. C., and report to the Secretary of War (S. O. 103, May 12, D. M.).

Paymaster James P. Canby was ordered April 23 to first proceed to, and pay at, Boise Bks., I. T., on the muster rolls of April 30 (S. O. 70, April 24, D. C.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Henry G. Thomas, Fort Buford, D. T., to commence when he shall have been relieved at Fort Buford by Major A. E. Bates (S. O. 48, April 26, D. D.).

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payment of troops, to include the muster of April 30, 1880, viz.: Major Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, to pay at Vancouver Bks., Vancouver Arsenal, Fort Canby, W. T., and Fort Stevens, Ore.; Major James P. Canby, to pay at Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major John B. Kiefer, to pay at Fort Walla Walla, Fort Colville, and Camp Chelan, W. T.; Major Daniel R. Larned, to pay at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Fort Lapwai, and Camp Howard, I. T. (S. O. 71, April 26, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. George L. Keliger, Deputy Paymaster Gen., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and pay the troops at that post, and will then return to his proper station. Major Henry B. Reese will proceed to, and pay the troops stationed at Fort Pembina, Totten, and Sisseton, D. T. Major Wm. M. Maynadier will pay the troops stationed at Forts Abraham Lincoln, Yates, and Stevenson, and the Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T. Major Alexander Sharp will proceed to, and pay the troops stationed at Forts Randall, Hale, Sully, Bennett, and Meade, D. T. (S. O. 49, April 29, D. D.).

Major A. E. Bates is assigned to temporary duty in St. Paul, Minn. Major Wm. Smith is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 54, May 8, D. D.).

Leave of absence for one month on Surg. certificate, is granted Major C. I. Wilson, San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 87, May 7, D. T.).

The leave of absence granted Paymaster J. B. M. Potter is extended to July 20, 1880 (S. O., May 15, W. D.).

Paymaster W. H. Eckels, McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga., will pay the troops at that post, and at Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Fort Johnston, N. C.; St. Augustine, Fla., and Tampa, Fla., on muster and pay rolls of April 30, 1880 (S. O. 59, May 18, D. S.).

Leave of absence for one month, to commence May 15, 1880, is granted Col. D. McClure, Asst. Paymaster-Gen., Chief Paymaster of Dept. of Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 106, May 17, D. M.).

Majors R. H. Towler and C. C. Sniffen, members G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell, A. T., May 25 (S. O. 56, May 5, D. A.).

Paymaster Rodney Smith, member G. C.-M. at Fort Gaston, Cal., May 15 (S. O. 65, May 10, M. D. P.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Leave of absence to Aug. 28, 1880, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect from such date as Com. Gen. Dept. of West Point may determine, is granted 1st Lieut. Willard Young (S. O., May 14, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Chief Ordnance Officer and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to the several posts in this Dept. connected with the target practice of this command (S. O. 55, May 10, D. D.).

During the absence of Capt. Michaelis, on detached ser-

vice from Hdqrs. Dept. Dakota, 1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres will take charge of the office of the Chief Ordnance Officer of this Dept. (S. O. 56, May 12, D. D.).

Ord. Serg't. Charles A. Campbell, now on duty at Oglethorpe Bks., Savannah, Ga., will proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., and report to the C. O. of that post, at the expiration of his present term of service, for discharge and re-enlistment. After re-enlistment he will return to his proper station (S. O., May 17, W. D.).

The Com. Gen. Dept. of South will grant a furlough for six months to Ord. Serg't. Daniel Wilber, now serving in his command (S. O., May 17, W. D.).

Capt. George W. McKee is relieved from the command of the Washington Arsenal, Dist. of Columbia, and will repair to and report for duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. The Chief of Ordnance will make temporary arrangements for the care of the public property at Washington Arsenal, for which Capt. McKee is responsible (S. O., May 17, W. D.).

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Rogers Birnie, Jr., is extended six months (S. O., May 18, W. D.).

William Gaines, late Ord. Serg't., is, by direction of the President, placed on the retired list of the Army to date from May 3, 1880, with 75 per centum of the full pay and allowances of an Ord. Serg't. for and during his natural life (S. O., May 19, W. D.).

CHAPLAINS.—Chaplain G. W. Simpson is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Neb., and will report to the C. O. Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty (S. O. 43, May 15, D. P.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 15, 1880:

Co. C, 4th Art., to Fort Point, Cal.
Co. E, 4th Art., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.
Cos. D and E, 5th Art., to Fort Brooks, Fla.
Send all mail for 25th Inf. to Yankton, D. T.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. F. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; D. Cp. Howard Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—Capt. James Jackson will conduct the detachment of enlisted men under his charge to its proper station, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 70, April 24, D. C.).

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, A. D. C. and Depot Q. M., from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on March 3, 11, and 24, and on April 2, 15, 17, and 20—on public business—were under the verbal orders of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, which are confirmed (S. O. 71, April 26, D. C.).

1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, Depot Q. M., will proceed to Jacksonville, Ore., and return, for the execution of special instructions (S. O. 72, April 28, D. C.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. John Q. Adams is relieved, at his own request, as Aide-de-Camp to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia, who takes pleasure in officially recognizing the courteous and faithful services rendered by Lieut. Adams while on his staff (G. O. 7, May 1, D. C.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to 1st Serg't. Thomas J. Fanning, Co. F, the same to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 70, April 24, D. C.).

Private Charles Gregory, Co. G, now at Fort McDermitt, Nev., is transferred to Bat. B, 4th Art., stationed at the Presidio, Cal. (S. O., May 19, W. D.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

Arctic Expedition.—The following are given as the names, companies, and regiments of the enlisted men who have expressed a willingness to accompany Lieut. Doane on an Arctic expedition: Serg't. Francis Stewart and Privates William P. Johnston, James Ryan, and Nicholas Salar, Co. H; Serg't. Frederick E. Sever, and Privates Robert Somers, Charles Muller, and Herbert Bixby, Co. G; Serg't. Daniel L. Brainard, and Privates George B. Richardson, Julius Frederick, and Blacksmith Frank Stostzel, Co. L; Private Daniel C. Starr, Co. F; Private Joseph Benson, Co. K; all of the 2d Cavalry.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort McKinney, W. T.; H. K. Fort Washakie, W. T.; E. I. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

Relieved.—Major Caleb H. Carleton is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sidney, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 33, from Hdqrs. Dept. of South (S. O. 42, May 12, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—One year, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, Capt. Guy V. Henry (S. O., May 15, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Oscar Elting, one month (S. O., May 19, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Ute Expedition.
Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Sebastian Gunther (S. O., May 15, W. D.).

Field Service.—Co. I, fully equipped for field service, will march to Coffeyville, Kas., and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 103, May 12, D. M.).

Insane Soldier.—The C. O. of Fort Garland, Colo., will send, under proper guard, Private Andrew Maag, Co. M, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., whence he will be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Asylum for the Insane (S. O. 105, May 15, D. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., on public business (S. O. 103, May 12, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton, Capt. Emil Adam, George F. Price, and 2d Lieut. William E. Almy, are detailed members G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sidney, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 33, from Hdqrs. Dept. of South (S. O. 42, May 12, D. S.).

Relieved.—2d Lieuts. Fred. W. Foster and Luther S. Welborn are relieved from duty as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sidney, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 33, from Hdqrs. Dept. of South (S. O. 42, May 12, D. S.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Noel S. Bishop, Fort Laramie, W. T., one month (S. O. 45, May 17, M. D. M.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Price, Majors A. K.

Arnold, James Biddle, David Perry, members, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, Adj. J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell, A. T., May 25 (S. O. 56, May 5, D. A.).

Field Orders.—Capt. McLellan with his Co. L, Lieut. Gatewood with Detachment 6th Cavalry and Indian Scouts, and Lieut. Mills with Detachment 6th Cavalry and Indian Scouts, are relieved from duty in the Dist. of New Mexico and will return to the Dept. of Arizona, under letter of instructions of May 1, from Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico, to Capt. McLellan (S. F. O. 27, May 1, D. N. M.).

2d Lieut. G. L. Scott, now in charge of the pack-train from Whipple Depot, A. T., will turn over the same to Lieut. Wm. Baird, who will proceed at once to report to Lieut.-Col. W. R. Price, in the field, at or near Aubrey, A. T. 2d Lieut. G. L. Scott will discharge the fifty Mojave Indians, selected as scouts and guides, by Field Orders No. 3, April 25, 1880, and report to his company commander for duty. A temporary district is announced to be known as the District of the Colorado, embracing the valley of the river and all West to the railroad, including the posts of Fort Yuma and Fort Mojave, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Price commanding. Upon completion of the duties assigned him, Lieut.-Col. Price will order the troops and transportation to their respective posts, and return to Fort Verde. 2d Lieut. Wm. Baird is hereby appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S., in the field. The C. O. of Fort Mojave will send Wallace's company, 6th Cav., to Piute Hill, with the necessary instructions to patrol the crossings of the San Bernardino Road, as far as Marl Springs or further if necessary, and afford any needed protection to the inhabitants of Providence and Ivanpah Mountains. Capt. Wallace will report to the C. O. of Fort Mojave all information gained concerning movements of Indians, for transmission to the District Commander (S. F. O. 4, April 27, D. A.).

Inspection of Horses.—A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Colton, Cal., May 15, for the inspection of cavalry horses for the 6th Cav. Detail for the Board: Maj. David Perry, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Harrison G. Otis, 4th Art. The Board will be assisted by Mr. John T. Smythe, an expert selected by the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 63, May 7, M. D. P.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

Change of Station.—Co. F will move from Fort Totten, as soon as the weather and roads will permit, for duty during the summer, along the extension of the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The company will march via Jamestown to Fort A. Lincoln. On its arrival there, the Company Commander will report to the C. O. of the post for further instructions (S. O. 46, April 22, D. D.).

Detached Service.—Major Lewis Merrill was ordered, April 19, to report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota. Upon completion of the duty for which he was ordered to report at these Hdqrs., Major Merrill will return to his proper station, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 50, April 30, D. D.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, Charles S. Heley, Myles Moylean, Henry Jackson, 1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, 2d Lieut. Albert J. Russell, William J. Nicholson, James D. Mann, Baldwin D. Spilman, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., May 17 (S. O. 53, May 5, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott and 2d Lieut. Heber M. Creel, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Totten, D. T., May 3 (S. O. 47, April 23, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1880, to apply for extension of two months, Major J. G. Tilford, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 44, April 17, D. D.).

One month, 1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 50, April 30, D. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Private James Melia, Co. D, is relieved from duty at the Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot, and will report to his Company Commander for duty. Private Robert L. McEay, Co. L, is detailed for duty at the Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot (S. O. 48, April 26, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. C. D. H. L. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; M. San Felipe, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. A. B. Wells and 2d Lieut. John Guest, Jr., members, G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., May 17 (S. O. 89, May 11, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. W. J. Elliott, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 89, May 11, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. C. F. H. M. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Adj. A. A. Q. M. Santa Fe, N. M., will proceed to Albuquerque, and, if necessary, to Los Lunas, N. M., on public business pertaining to his Department, upon completion of which he will return to his proper station (S. O. 54, May 8, D. N. M.).

Assigned to Station.—Major Clarence Mauck will proceed to Fort Stanton and assume command of that post (S. O. 53, May 6, D. N. M.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. F. T. Bennett, ten days (S. O. 104, May 13, D. M.).

Field Orders.—Vet. Surg. John Tempany is relieved from duty with detachment of horses at San Jose, N. M., and will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the A. A. Gen., Dist. of New Mexico, for assignment to duty. Privates Emory and Watson, Co. M, were ordered to report "mounted" to the C. O. Co. K for duty. Corp. James Williams, Co. M, is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico, and will report to his Company Commander for duty (S. F. O. 26, April 30, D. N. M.).

Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer will turn over to C. O. Co. B sixteen horses and six sets horse equipments; C. O. Co. H sixteen horses and three sets; C. O. Co. M seventeen horses and seven sets; C. O. Co. L fifteen horses. After the assignment of recruits and horses he will order the recruits of Co. M to report to their Company Commander at San Jose for duty, and then proceed to Canada Alamosa with the remaining recruits and horses for further assignment (S. F. O. 26, April 30, D. N. M.).

Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer was ordered, May 1, to turn over the horses and equipments to the companies of the 9th Cav. as follows: To C. O. Co. A, six horses and four sets horse equipments; C. O. Co. C, five horses and four sets horse equipments; C. O. Co. D, five horses and four sets horse equipments; C. O. Co. F, six horses and five sets horse equipments; C. O. Co. G, ten horses and nine sets horse equipments; 1st Lieut. G. Valois, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M. in the field, three horses for sale to officers. Sergt. Jordan, Co. K, was ordered to proceed, May 1, to Ojo Caliente, N. M., with recruits assigned to Co. E, and men belonging to Co. K. The equipments and horses belonging to Cos. I and K that have been with men on duty at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico will be turned over to Sergt. Jordan, who will deliver them to Capt. Charles Parker. Recruit Turner, Co. G, will proceed to Ojo Caliente for medical treatment. 2d Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer is relieved from duty with detachment of recruits

and horses, and will report to his Company Commander for duty. Corp. McCampbell, Co. M, will report, mounted and equipped, to the A. A. Gen. in the field for duty. 1st Lieut. D. J. Gibbon was ordered to proceed, May 2, with recruits and horses for the Second Battalion, to join the same at Polomas, where he will turn them over to their respective companies and report to his company for duty. The C. O. Second Battalion New Mexico Troops will, on receipt of recruits and horses, proceed to the vicinity of Fort Stanton for scouting purposes, complying with letter of instructions of May 1, from Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico. Lieut. H. H. Wright will conduct the recruits and horses of Co. C to the station of their company. He will take charge of such dismounted men as may be ordered to report to him and conduct them to Camp French (S. F. O. 27, May 1, D. N. M.).

Corp. James Williams, Co. M, Private J. Shipley, Co. H, and Privates Emory and Watson, Co. M, will turn over to the C. O. Co. K, the horses and equipments received from that company, and then return to their present duty (S. F. O. 23, May 2, D. N. M.).

Lieut. B. S. Humphrey will turn over one Hotchkiss gun with fixtures and ammunition, together with men and horses belonging to Cos. I and K, to the C. O. Third Battalion New Mexico Troops. Major A. P. Morrow will move with the First Battalion New Mexico Troops, on May 4, to Shaw's Ranch, and there take up the Indian trails. His command will take fifteen days' rations on men and packs. Lieut. Mancy, 15th Inf., commanding Indian Scouts, will take twenty days' rations (S. F. O. 29, May 3, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.

Relieved.—Major George W. Schofield is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for duty (S. O. 46, May 18, M. D. M.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va., five days (S. O. 76, May 19, D. E.).

Lieut. Jas. L. Sherman.—1st Lieut. James L. Sherman, 1st Art., died of consumption last Saturday, May 15, at the Sturtevant House, New York. He had but recently been relieved from duty at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and was on route to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., to a battery at which post he had been assigned. Lieut. Sherman stood ninth in the list of 1st Lieutenants of Artillery, and had held that rank for nearly fifteen years. He was born in the District of Columbia, entered the Military Academy in September, 1861, was graduated in June, 1865, and on the 23d of that month and year was appointed 2d Lieutenant, and simultaneously a 1st Lieutenant of the 19th Infantry. In September, 1866, he was transferred to the 28th Infantry, and again to the 1st Artillery, October 6, 1866, of which he was the Regimental Quartermaster from December, 1866, to January, 1869. He leaves a wife and children. Major-Gen. Hancock detailed six non-commissioned officers on Saturday to report to Captain J. P. Sanger, 1st Artillery, at the Sturtevant House, to accompany the remains to Jersey City, whence they were taken to Washington for interment. Lieut. Sherman was universally liked by his brother officers, and had numerous friends.

The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., was ordered, May 15, to detail six non-commissioned officers of his command and direct them to report at once to Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Art., at the Sturtevant House, N. Y. City, to accompany the remains of 1st Lieut. James L. Sherman, 1st Art., to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City, New Jersey. On completion of this duty the non-commissioned officers will return to Fort Columbus (S. O. 74, May 15, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. Corps Christi, Tex.

Detached Service.—The Comdr. Dept. of Missouri, accompanied by Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., on public business (S. O. 103, May 12, D. M.).

Major John C. Tidball will proceed to the following National Cemeteries in Virginia and make an inspection of certain unserviceable public property thereat: City Point, Cold Harbor, Danville, Fort Harrison, Glendale, Hampton, Poplar Grove, Richmond, Seven Pines, Stanton, and Yorktown (S. O. 75, May 18, D. E.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. E. B. Williston and 1st Lieut. J. H. Gifford, members, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., May 10 (S. O. 87, May 7, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, seven days (S. O. 75, May 18, D. E.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, Col. George W. Getty (S. O. 105, May 17, W. D.).

Examination.—1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly will report, for examination, to the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Springfield Armory, Mass., June 1, 1880, by S. O. 105, May 12, 1880, from the War Dept., for the purpose of examining Lieutenants with view to selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department (S. O., May 17, W. D.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

Change of Station.—To take place on May 7: Co. C from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Fort Point, Cal.; Co. E from Angel Island, Cal., to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 62, May 5, M. D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. W. Howe and 2d Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Gaston, Cal., May 15 (S. O. 65, May 10, M. D. P.).

2d Lieut. Walter S. Alexander is detailed as a member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Gaston, Cal., by par. 5, S. O. 57, from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Pacific, vice 1st Lieut. Frederick Fuger, R. Q. M., relieved (S. O. 64, May 8, M. D. P.).

Rejoin.—The verbal instructions to 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, to return from Fort Yuma, Cal., to his station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., are confirmed (S. O. 65, May 10, M. D. P.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Charles Vanderwater, Bat. E, now with his command, is transferred to Co. I, 6th Cav., stationed at Fort McDowell, A. T. (S. O., May 14, W. D.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. E. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Change of Station.—The C. O. Key West, Fla., was ordered,

April 19, to move his command to Tampa, Fla. (S. O. 58, May 14, D. S.). A summer camp is to be established at Tampa, in which the troops will remain until fall.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. J. A. Fessenden (S. O., May 18, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—Col. Henry J. Hunt, comdg. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., ten days (S. O. 58, May 14, D. S.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Changing station to Department of Texas.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. M. P. Maus, eight days (S. O. 57, May 14, D. D.).

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause sixty recruits to be prepared and forwarded to St. Louis, Mo., for assignment to the 1st Inf. (S. O., May 15, W. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. Fort Ocar d'Alene, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. I. Camp Chelan, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard Idaho.

Leave Extended.—Lieut. E. K. Webster, two months (S. O., May 20, W. D.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis.

Leave Extended.—Lieut. J. F. Kent, two months (S. O., May 20, W. D.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. William Gerlach will proceed to join his company at Fort Missoula (S. O. 46, April 22, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; B. C. E. F. I. Camp on White River, Colo.; H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Thomas M. Deffrees will report to the C. O. of Fort Snelling, to conduct to their proper stations any recruits now at that place for Fort Keogh or intermediate posts. On arrival at Fort Keogh, Lieut. Deffrees will join his company (S. O. 56, May 12, D. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B. Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. P. Schindler is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Fort Berthold Indian Agency (S. O. 48, April 26, D. D.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. R. B. Stevens will proceed to join his company (S. O. 56, May 12, D. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and A. D. G. I. Fort Snelling, Minn.; B. C. E. F. H. K. Camp on White River, Colo.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Walter Clifford, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 45, April 20, D. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. C. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks, Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins, Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, 1st Lieut. Folliot A. Whitney, Adj. T., Cyrus A. Earnest, members, and Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., May 10 (S. O. 62, May 5, M. D. P.).

Major Henry R. Mizner, 2d Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, members, and Capt. Egbert B. Savage, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Gaston, Cal., May 15 (S. O. 65, May 10, M. D. P.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. Fort Hartstuf, Neb.; F. K. Camp on Snake River, Colo.

* At Camp near Fort Lewis, Colo.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Enlisted Men.—Private Timothy Beardon, Co. I, 10th Inf., now serving with Co. H, 20th Inf., is transferred to that company, stationed at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O., May 19, W. D.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael, member, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., May 10 (S. O. 87, May 7, D. T.).

Enlisted Men.—Private J. K. Snyder, Co. C, will be released from confinement and restored to duty with his company (S. O. 45, April 20, D. D.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; E. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.; H. Angel Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—The verbal instructions of the Commander, Dept. of Arizona, May 12, directing 1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adj., to accompany him in the field as Act. Asst. Adj. Gen., are confirmed (S. O. 55, May 3, D. A.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. R. S. La Motte and Major M. A. Cochran, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell, Ariz. T., May 25 (S. O. 56, May 5, D. A.).

Assignment of Duty.—2d Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General from May 1, vice 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., relieved on his own request. The Commanding General takes pleasure in officially recognizing the courteous and faithful services rendered by Lieut. Adams while on his staff (G. O. 7, May 1, D. C.).

Band.—A Whipple Barracks correspondent sends us this item, under date of May 4: "The new leader of the 12th Inf. band, Henry Greisinger, who arrived here from Bath, N. Y., on April 14, has made wonderful progress with the band, which, under his able leadership, promises soon to be classed among the best bands in the Army."

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

Detached Service.—Col. Luther P. Bradley, Jackson Bks, La., will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of South (S. O. 56, May 12, D. S.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. S. N. Holmes, Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., twenty-three days (S. O. 57, May 13, D. S.).

Proposed New Camp.—A Board, to consist of Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf.; Surg. John M. Campbell, U. S. A., and Lieut.-Col. J. G. Chandler, D. Q. M. G., U. S. A., will convene, May 19, to report on the location for a summer camp, near Newport, Ky. Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., Inspector, will report the information acquired during examinations heretofore made by him (S. O. 59, May 18, D. S.).

Enlisted Men.—On recommendation of his post and company commanders, the unexpired portion of the sentence in

the case of Private Richard Moore, Co. C, is remitted (S. O. 58, May 14, D. S.)

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, F, B, I, K, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.
* Ute Expedition.
G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall is detailed as a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Douglas, U. T., by par. 1, S. O. 40, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 43, May 15, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D, E, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; C, Fort Stanton, N. M.; B, I, Fort Lewis, Colo.; A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex.; H, Fort Marcy, N. M.
* At Camp on San Juan River, Colo. (an out-post of Fort Wingate, N. M.)
* In the field.

Field Orders.—2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer will remain at San Jose, N. M., in charge of Detachment 15th Infantry till further orders (S. F. O. 26, April 30, D. N. M.)

The Detachment 15th Infantry now with Lieut. Humphreys, 9th Cav., is relieved and will report to Corpl. Klein, Co. H, 15th Inf., for duty (S. F. O. 27, May 1, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer was ordered, May 2, to proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and there take command of detail now there, retaining command of details at San Jose and Canada Alamosa, furnishing escorts when required for trains (S. F. O. 28, May 2, D. N. M.)

Enlisted Men.—Private Charles E. Lawrence, Co. H, is detailed on duty with the U. S. Military Telegraph Line (S. O. 53, May 6, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A, C, H, Fort Riley, Kas.; B, I, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F, G, Fort Wallace, Kas.; D, Fort Gibson, I. T.

* Ute Expedition.
* At Coffeyville, Kas.

Detached Service.—The journey from Fort Riley, Kas., to Abilene, Kas., and return, made on public business, by 1st Lieut. E. S. Ewing, between May 7 and 8, is approved (S. O. 103, May 12, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B, D, H, A, Fort Yates, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, F, Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.

Change of Station.—Co. I (Roberts) will be relieved by the C. O. of Fort Yates from duty at that post, and will then proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., and take station (S. O. 44, April 17, D. D.)

Detached Service.—The journey of Col. T. L. Crittenden, Supt. General Recruiting Service, from N. Y. City to Washington, D. C., on May 12, on business connected with the public service, is authorized, and on its completion he will return to his station (S. O. 45, May 15, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Joseph S. Conrad, Capt. Malcolm McArthur, members, and 2d Lieut. James D. Nickerson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Totten, D. T., May 3 (S. O. 47, April 23, D. D.)

Rejoin.—Capt. C. S. Roberts will return to his station at Fort Sisseton (S. O. 54, May 8, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, F, K, Fort Assiniboine, Montana; G, H, Fort Shaw, M. T.; I, Fort Logan, Mont. T.; D, Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Oliver B. Warwick will report to the C. O. of Fort Logan, M. T., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 50, April 30, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One year, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. J. H. Todd (S. O. 51, May 18, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B, D, E, F, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, C, K, Fort Lyon, C. T.; G, I, Fort Dodge, Kas.
* Ute Expedition.
* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. W. J. Lyster, Thomas B. Robinson, 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hall, R. Q. M., George H. Cook, Adj., John A. Payne, members, and 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 20 (S. O. 106, May 17, D. M.)

Relieved.—Major Robert H. Offley is relieved as member of the Board of Officers to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion to the grade of commissioned officers, convened at Fort Dodge, Kas., by par. 2, S. O. 96, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 103, May 12, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. P. H. Remington, Fort Garland, Colo., on Surg. certificate, to take effect May 6, 1880 (S. O. 105, May 13, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of U. S. troops near Baxter Springs, Kas., will grant a furlough for sixty days, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Emil Fisher, Co. K (S. O. 106, May 17, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, San Antonio, Tex.; C, E, H, Fort Clark, Tex.; F, Fort Duncan, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, member, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., May 10 (S. O. 87, May 7, D. T.)
Capt. J. S. McNaught, member, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Greene, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., May 17 (S. O. 89, May 11, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—Private C. H. Murphy, Co. G, is detailed for duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, and will report to the Asst. Adj.-Gen. of the Dept. (S. O. 89, May 11, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E, F, G, K, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A, Boise Bks, Idaho; T, H, Fort Harney, Or.; C, Fort Klamath, Or.; B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, A. D. C., will, as soon as practicable, proceed to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business (S. O. 72, April 28, D. C.)

Relieved.—Lieut. E. S. Farrow is relieved at Washington, and ordered to the Dept. of Columbia (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

Drowned.—Private Higgins, Co. H, 21st Inf., was drowned in Lapwai Creek on April 14. He attempted to drive a mule and cart across the creek. The creek had risen two feet during the night, and swept all down stream. Higgins jumped out but could not make the landing. Many of his comrades ran to his assistance but could not keep up with the stream. The body was picked up three-fourths of a mile down stream.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D, F, H, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, I, Fort McKavett, Tex.; A, Fort Griffin, Tex.; E, Post of San Antonio, Tex.

Detached Service.—The C. O. of Post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward a detachment of military prisoners, under charge of 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adj., with a guard of two non-commissioned officers and one private, of the detachment brought from Fort Clark, to their destination (S. O. 88, May 10, D. T.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. J. Dickey, 1st Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, members, and 2d Lieut. A. F. Hewitt, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., May 10 (S. O. 87, May 7, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and B, E, K, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A, C, D, G, Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I, Fort Reno, I. T.; F, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.
* At Caldwell, Kas.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and H, San Felipe, Tex.; A, B, Fort Duncan, Tex.; D, E, F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. F. M. Crandal and 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., May 17 (S. O. 89, May 11, D. T.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. J. I. Kane, having been appointed B. Q. M., is relieved from further duty with his company at Fort Ringgold, Tex., and will proceed to the Hdqrs of his regiment at the post of San Felipe, Tex. (S. O. 88, May 10, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Changing station to Department of Dakota. Send all mail to Yankton, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. C. Ord, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., May 10 (S. O. 87, May 7, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for three months, with permission to visit the West Indies, is granted Private Samuel A. Matthews, Co. G (S. O. 89, May 11, D. T.)

Private John S. Anderson, having re-enlisted, is assigned to Co. F, The C. O. of Post of San Antonio, Tex., will hold him until the arrival of the 25th Inf. (S. O. 89, May 11, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 15, 1880.

Major John F. Randolph, Surgeon—Died May 14, 1880, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
1st Lieutenant James L. Sherman, 1st Artillery—Died May 15, 1880, at New York City, New York.

Field Orders, New Mexico Troops.—The Battalions New Mexico Troops were ordered to move, April 12, in the following order: The Third Battalion will move to the Mesquero Agency at 5 o'clock a. m. The Second Battalion will move to the same point at 6 o'clock a. m., the companies of the 9th Cavalry belonging to the First Battalion moving first followed by the 6th Cavalry and Indian Scouts. The Indian Scouts will be kept well in hand and will not be permitted to advance in front of the companies of the 9th Cavalry belonging to the First Battalion. The Second Battalion will remain in camp at Tulerosa and await orders. The C. O. of this Battalion will at once take prompt measures to put his Battalion in condition for field service. The wounded of the Battalion will be sent to Fort Stanton (S. F. O. 19, April 11, D. N. M.)

Special Inspectors Appointed.—1st Lieut. James A. Haughey, 21st Inf., at Fort Harney, Ore., on certain ordnance and ordnance stores (S. O. 72, April 28, D. C.)

Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf., on a number of cans of green corn at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 89, May 11, D. T.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Totten, D. T., May 3. Detail: Three officers of the 17th Inf.; two of the 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Wm. B. Davis, M. D.

At San Antonio, Tex., May 10. Detail: Three officers of the 22d Inf.; two of the 2d Art., and one each from the 11th Inf., 20th Inf., and 25th Inf.
At Fort Meade, D. T., May 17. Detail: Ten officers of the 7th Cavalry.

At Fort Duncan, Tex., May 17. Detail: Two officers of the 24th Inf.; two of the 20th Inf., and two of the 8th Cav.
At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 20. Detail: Six officers of the 19th Infantry.

At Fort Gaston, Cal., May 15. Detail: Three officers of the 8th Inf.; one from the Pay Dept., and two from the 4th Artillery.

At Benicia Bks, Cal., May 10. Detail: Five officers of the 8th Inf., and Surg. D. Bache, M. D.

At Fort Lowell, A. T., May 25. Detail: Five officers of the 6th Cav.; two of the 12th Inf.; two of the Pay Dept., and Asst. Surg. J. O. Skinner, M. D.

Board for Examination.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. J. P. Martin, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Maj. George H. Weeks, Q. M.; Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth; 1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adj., 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. W. Wetherston, R. Q. M., 12th Inf.; is appointed to meet at Dept. of Arizona, on May 4, for the examination of Sergeant Major Charles A. Howard, 6th Cav., recommended for promotion (S. O. 55, May 3, D. A.)

Army Nominations.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate by the President, May 14:
1st Lieutenant Stauhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, to be Captain, vice Edw. M. Wright, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Alexander M. Patch, 4th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Matthew Leeper, Jr., resigned, May 5, 1880.

Columbus Barracks, O.—Saturday afternoon is usually devoted at this post to base ball, and some excellent matches have come off recently. May 15, the "Andersons" and "Acmes" had an exciting contest, which resulted in a victory for the former, who stood at 17 to 8 at the close of the game. The fine play of Eppler of the "Andersons" and their good running was much admired.

IN CAMP ON SNAKE RIVER.—From Snake River, Wy., our correspondent writes, May 6th, as follows: "High water is upon us. The sinuous Snake is booming, as the steamboatmen would say. The Savory and the Muddy are also putting in their best looks. The soft southwest, which has been blowing for a week past, has melted the winter snows and unchained the rivulets high up in the mountain gorges, and now the boiling flood rushes by, a formidable torrent, bearing its tribute to the sea. Vast quantities of drift-wood strewn along its banks are snatched away by the swift current and hurled with relentless fury against our devoted bridge, causing the structure to tremble in every timber. Often a huge cottonwood, with its gnarled roots and interlaced boughs, impelled by the force of mighty waters, lodges against the mid-channel crib, and the command is turned out with axes, ropes, and grappling hooks to clear away the unwieldy mass. The water covers the entire flat between the camp and the corduroy roadway. It is creeping stealthily across the parade itself, and lapping at the foundations of our frail jacals, warning us under penalty of complete submergence to root higher. We are heeding this warning. Last night about Tattoo one company moved up on the beach beyond the flat, and was followed later in the evening by another company. The corral and blacksmith shop had been previously moved in the afternoon. We are now in the sagebrush literally, for the ground is covered with it. Here we rest and watch the sweding waters. We are neither dismayed nor disturbed, for whether they advance or recede, we comfort ourselves in the words used by that noblest of Crusaders, Duke Godfrey, soldier, priest and king—"Dieu le veut." Reason comes to aid the fatalistic theory. The plain is a mile in breadth and many miles in length, and the

volume of water would scarcely suffice to cover it to any dangerous depth. So we are safe from drowning. And by the time this reaches your sanctum the crisis will be overpast; either green fields shall have followed the subsidence of the refulgent waters, or, our bridge being cut away, as did Cortez when his caravels were burned, we shall have turned our steps to the interior, the far away fastnesses of the Uncompahgre, to seek if haply we may find it a more solid camping ground.

A CIVILIAN AT FORT ELLIS.—In *Lippincott's Magazine* for June, S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., tells the story of a journey through the Yellowstone Park to Fort Custer, starting July 17, with Major Gregg and twenty-five troopers from the long quadrangle of Fort Ellis. Jack Baronette, with his handsome face, and George Houston, pleasantest of guides, are especially mentioned, while "Greenbury Chopper," a very sedate and uncommonly fine piece of living bronze, lingers in the memory of the writer. The soldiers filled poor Greenbury so full of large stories about snakes and Sioux that his life was one long misery of apprehension. As "he didn't have no call for rattlers, and he didn't have no call for Ingins," he was glad to get home to Ellis with the first returning party. Lieut. Doane may find the North Pole, but he didn't succeed in finding any fish in the Yellowstone, where, in spite of his discouraging report and that of others, great schools of trout were in full view and took the fly eagerly. Nicolai, the German bugler of Major Gregg's Company (D. 2d Cavalry), is another of Dr. Mitchell's characters. "He had been a wood-engraver, and drew very cleverly, but owing to a failure of sight, enlisted in the Army, and has now been twenty-five years a soldier. He was a gay, bright fellow, who never neglected a chance to get just not too drunk to sound the calls with some odd variations. As soon as we were in camp his little *wick-up* was built with two or three poles and a blanket shelter; pretty soon he had a fire blazing and something cooking for dinner. Then his sketch-book would be on his knee, and he, supremely content, would amuse himself with his pencil, rarely talking with the other men, and living a simple, hermit-like life, with apparently not the least desire to better it. On the march he fell in behind the major, for whom he had an almost canine attachment, repaid by such indulgences as seemed only fair toward so old a soldier." Of our soldiers in general, Dr. Mitchell says: "At one of these fires the soldiers were busily gambling away their pay, which they had just received. This is a regular sequel to pay-day; some one or two sharp gamblers absorb all the money of the company, and then everybody else is poor for a month. No one seems to interfere. The discontent of our Western soldier appeared to be universal. Most men enlist to get away from the need of labor; they are surprised and disgusted at finding life as a soldier means now and then a sharp campaign, and between-times endless occupation in building houses, bridges, roads and telegraph-lines. As in these works they are often side by side with local artisans no better than themselves, but paid at high rates, the consequences can well be imagined. Nevertheless, a great many of them re-enlist, tempted, I presume, by the certainty of a support."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following is the official report of Capt. Kramer's fight in Arizona, noted in last week's JOURNAL. It was received at Fort Lowell, May 8, from Ash Creek Valley, A. T., May 7, via Thomas:

I have to report that yesterday about noon some of my Indians reported hostiles of Victorio's band fighting with peaceable Indians and herders at Stevens's sheep camp, about 11 miles above my camp on Ash Creek and in this valley. I at once took all available forces, twenty enlisted men and about the same number of Indian scouts, and started for the scene of fighting, deeming it best to reach and assist the parties at the Sheep camp at an early moment. I took a rapid gait with the cavalry and soon passed my scouts, who were unable to keep up, being dismounted. When near the scene of trouble, very suddenly, from a wooded ravine, at short range, we received a volley from the hostiles, compelling us to draw off to a distance, where I skirmished with them until the arrival of my scouts, who were on the foothills. On their arrival the increased fire upon the enemy caused them to break. They gained their animals, which they had secured in the distance, and made off at a run. Sergt. Griffin, of my company, was mortally wounded and has since died; one Indian scout received a severe but not dangerous wound. I followed the enemy with what cavalry I had, keeping the scouts in the foothills, it having been decreased to fourteen enlisted men, by having to detail some as couriers and for attendance on the wounded. After reaching a distance of about 9 miles the enemy had taken a very strong position. I sent Lieut. Blockson with his scouts to make a detour to the enemies' rear, when under the heavy fire of the scouts, they again broke and ran off at a very rapid pace. I followed them until nearly dark, they taking an easterly course for the mountains, when not being able to overtake them and my pack train not having come up, I returned about four miles and went into camp for the night. The pack trains have just reached me now, 9:30 a. m. Major Tupper arrived at daybreak. It is impossible for me to judge of the casualties of the enemy in yesterday's fight, it having occurred in an exceedingly rough country. The strength of the enemy was between forty and fifty bucks, no women or children, with 35 animals. The bodies of two unknown white men, supposed to be prospectors, were found near my present camp; also one wounded Mexican sheep herder, all the work of these Indians. KRAMER, Captain.

The Arizona Miner of May 7 contains this information about the Chimehuevas, from whom trouble was feared: "We met Gen. Wilcox this morning at Whipple, and from him learned that the Chimehueva Indian troubles are likely to terminate without war. At first the Indians were insolent, bold and defiant, but upon seeing the troops coming in from all directions, their feathers smoothed down considerably. It now looks as though the murderer of Calloway will be surrendered and an Indian war averted through the promptness of the General."

There are various reports that the Utes have massacred parties of settlers, but all the stories are doubtful. One is that a party of 25 prospectors was corralled on Gunnison, and 12 men were killed. This is supposed to be Bradbury's party, which left Del Norte three weeks ago. Gen. McKenzie's column is on its way to the scene. A letter from Saguache says: "The Utes are reported to have killed 12 miners 40 miles west of that place, and troops from Fort Garland are on the way thither."

A Fort Mohave correspondent of the Arizona Miner, writing April 25, says: "Lt. Wallace's company, of the 9th Cavalry, is to patrol the San Bernardino road, until a final answer is obtained from Indian runners from the reservation on the river. Lt. Baird has arrived with a fine pack train, which he has organized for special mountain service, and some Hualapai scouts. Meantime, we understand, that a column of the 6th Cavalry is moving towards Aubrey to operate from that point if the Indians refuse to make terms with the agent. There is no truth in the report that Lt. West, with five of his men, had been killed, as your correspondent met Lt. West this morning, and did not think he had the appearance of a dead man."

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19, 1880.

To the Adjutant-General, Washington:
Gen. Pope telegraphs that Capt. Payne and his band of intruders into the Indian Territory have been captured by

the troops, and asks what shall be done with them. He says if there is any law applicable to the case Payne at least ought to be tried. He is a pestiferous fellow, who has been engaged for months in organizing this band to violate the proclamation of the President concerning the Indian Territory, and, it is possible, with a view to bring the matter into the courts. His followers are probably mere instruments.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

THE SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

During these expiring days of the present session, but little consideration is being given in either House to matters affecting the services, for which some are thankful and some are not.

S. 201, restoring Captain Somerville H. Nicholson, U. S. Navy, on the retired list, to the active list, to take rank next after Clark H. Welles, was passed by the Senate May 18th; a joint resolution for the relief of Colonel Thomas Worthington, whose history and case has been brought much into notice lately, has also been passed in the Senate. It provides for the payment to him of \$962.49 being the amount of pay to which he would have been entitled as a colonel of volunteers from November 21, 1862, the date of his last payment, to March 1, 1863: *Provided*, That this compensation shall be accepted and received for by said Worthington as a full satisfaction of all claims on his part against the United States on account of said military services. Mr. Anthony has entered a motion to reconsider the act passing the Nicholson bill.

The bill establishing a retired list for non-commissioned officers passed the Senate on Thursday. The amendment requiring the President to appoint colored cadets was voted down, also that of Mr. Dawes requiring the appointment of five cadets at large each year, and one by Mr. Hoar requiring that no preference be given by the President to any class on account of race. An amendment was adopted, however, which renders eligible for appointment to the position of second Lieutenant, without examination, any enlisted man who has served as such for 15 consecutive years, the last 5 years thereof as a non-commissioned officer.

The Senate Military Committee has reported adversely upon S. 1645, for the relief of Lieutenant John A. Payne, 19th U. S. Infantry. S. 1660, for the relief of William P. Chambliss, late major 4th U. S. Cavalry, and upon S. 1300, for the relief of 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st Artillery, (for loss of certain coal while A. A. Q. M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.) S. R., No. 70, to increase the number of officers of the Army allowed to be detailed as professors of military science at colleges and universities, was discussed in the Senate May 17 and 18. As amended and reported from the Military Committee, Sec. 3 of the bill prohibits officers on the active list from being detailed on college duty; and section 1 provides for such duty being performed by retired officers. Mr. Morrill opposed the section prohibiting officers on the active list being assigned to the duty, and Mr. Cameron was in favor of it. After some discussion, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over.

The following bills, etc., have been introduced in the Senate and referred to committees:

To the Military Committee—Petition of P. T. Townley, late captain U. S. Army, to be restored to the retired list. Petition of Augustus Boyd, late assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, to be placed on the retired list of the Army. Petition of officers of the Army praying for legislation that will entitle all lieutenants of the Army who have served 14 years in that grade to the rank and pay of captain. Petition of C. C. Cresson, 1st Lieut. U. S. A. (retired), to be advanced to rank of major on retired list. (Mr. Wallace introduced a bill, S. 1764, for this purpose.)

To the Committee on Commerce—Petition by Mr. Kernan, Maritime Exchange, New York, etc., for the transfer of Bedloe's Island from the War to Treasury Department for marine hospital purposes. Report of Major F. Harwood, Corps of Engineers, of a re-survey at mouth of Bell River, Mich.

The House Naval Committee, May 19th, directed the sub-committee to report a bill for the completion of five ironclads in accordance with the reports made by the different boards. The amount required is three million dollars. The committee will urge immediate consideration of the bill, to avoid further delay.

The following bills etc., have been introduced in the House and referred to committees:

To the Military Committee—Letters from Secretary of War relative to compulsory retirement of officers, and to Army officers on detached service; letter from Secretary of the Interior relative to restoration to the Army of Robert P. Wilson, late captain 5th U. S. Cavalry. Petition of General Robert Thompson and other officers of the Army during the late war, for non-partisan action on the bill to relieve General Fitz John Porter. H. R., 6220, by Mr. Smith, to enable colleges and schools to arms and accoutrements.

To the Naval Committee—Reports of boards convened to enquire into present condition of the double-turreted monitors, and the propriety and cost of completing them. H. 6219, by Mr. Hall, authorizing the nomination and appointment to the retired list of the Navy of Frank Jordan, formerly acting ensign of the Navy.

To the Committee on Expenditures—H. R. 6229 and 6230, by Mr. Covert, for the relief of the estate of the late Colonel J. C. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, and for the relief of Colonel J. C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, (from stoppages owing to defalcations of employees).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House Naval Committee, after a full consideration of the matter, are of opinion that so much of the act of June 17, 1868, sec. 1543, R. S., as relates to the sail-making department should be repealed; that efficiency and economy in the Service can be best promoted by making the appointment of master sail-maker, to superintend the sail-making department, from the sail-makers in the Navy; and they therefore recommend the passage of the bill, H. R. 6190.

The House Naval Committee recommend that the bill, H. R. 4769, for the relief of Granville T. Pierce, who asks to

be restored to the active list of the Navy as paymaster, do not pass. They concur with the Secretary of the Navy, who reports that it appears from the records on file in the department that the reports of the misconduct of Mr. Pierce at Key West were fully inquired into and sustained by the evidence adduced before the Court of Inquiry; and that the finding of the retiring board, after mature consideration of the case, warranted the action taken by the President thereon. He is of opinion, therefore, that no injustice was done Mr. Pierce by the proceedings which led to his retirement, and that his connection with the naval service was properly and legally terminated on the 4th of September, 1862, when he was wholly retired.

On the bill, H. R. 4052, to revise sec. 1513, R. S., allowing the appointment annually of ten cadet midshipmen at large, the committee are of opinion that the present condition of the Navy does not demand an increase in the number of cadet midshipmen or in the number of naval officers; that the public interest does not require and will not be promoted by the passage of this bill; they therefore report the same back to the House with an unfavorable recommendation.

In the case of Louis J. Sacriste, H. R. 4937, the House Military Committee reach the sound conclusion that the proof on file does not justify a report that the said Louis J. Sacriste should be restored to the United States Army and placed on the retired list, your committee being of opinion that the retired list should be for the benefit of old and veteran worn-out officers of the Army, and not for younger men who may have resigned or been dismissed. They therefore recommend that said bill do not pass.

Mr. Bampton was a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, retired under sec. 1447, R. S., having been found disqualified for promotion. When retired he was placed on the pay roll as entitled to three-fourths of the sea-pay of his rank. After some months had elapsed, it was decided by the accounting officer of the Treasury that Mr. Bampton was entitled to only one-half of the sea-pay of his rank, and the amount which had been paid him in excess of one-half of sea-pay was checked against him, and he was brought in debt to the Government. The committee report that during his period of service the standard of educational qualification for engineers in the Navy had been raised from time to time, and that his only failure was in his literary and scientific attainments. He took the pay assigned to him, supposing it to be right. By the error of the officers of the Government, he is now deprived of all means of support, and will continue to be until the debt thus found due to the Government shall have been realized from his half-pay. They do not think the officer should have punishment of this kind heaped upon his misfortune, and recommend the passage of the bill for his relief.

In the case of R. P. Wilson, who applies for reinstatement as Captain, 5th Cavalry, Asst. Surgeon J. L. Powell presents a report which has been transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. In June, 1876, Dr. Powell reported that he had examined Wilson, and could discover "nothing in his condition that would justify his being relieved of field duty and sent to the rear." This report, says Dr. Powell, "I still emphatically adhere to. It may be that I am called on merely to express an opinion as to his fitness or unfitness for military duty at that time, but in view of the fact that there are so many gallant and meritorious officers of the line upon whom the restoration of this man would work such gross injustice, it may not be out of place for me to refer to some facts antecedent to and subsequent to the above report. At the time of the departure of the regiment from Fort Hays, Kans., in the early part of June, Wilson presented the most perfect type of physical development and health; and not one word of complaint was made by him until immediately succeeding the intelligence of Custer's disaster. Then I was sent for by him to see some insignificant blood spots on his handkerchief, the point of origin of which I located in the posterior nares, or back part of the nose, and which I attributed to his recent arrival in the high altitude and rare atmosphere of the region round about Cheyenne and Laramie. A similar bleeding had occurred in the case of others of the command, myself included. From whatever source, however, the blood may have proceeded, it had no effect whatever upon his physical powers; nevertheless, it was made the basis of a persistent maneuver to secure a sick leave, which I could not conscientiously recommend. The military situation at that time was thought to be an extraordinarily grave one, requiring the presence of every officer and enlisted man capable of performing field duty. From the rumors that were abroad, coupled with the startling intelligence that had just been received, the chances of possible annihilation seemed, for the time, to stare us all in the face; still, I do not believe there was present among the officers—and I know them all well—another who would, under the circumstances, have accepted a sick leave, had it been offered him, as long as he had the strength to sit in his saddle. All preferred to share each other's fate, whatever that might be. In the winter of 1878-9 I again saw Wilson in Washington, and understood he was making strenuous efforts to effect his restoration. He then presented a perfect picture of health and vigor. It is proper, perhaps, for me to state that I have been addressed privately upon this subject, but have refrained from adding anything further to the official report I made in June, 1876, for the reason that I would gladly escape the performance of so disagreeable a duty. Now, however, that I am again called upon, officially, to express myself, and cannot avoid it, I have cited, reluctantly, the above facts, and the convictions founded upon them."

Jacob Luskey is now seventy-two years of age and has served in the Army and Navy more than twenty-five years, the Seminole and Mexican wars included. He now receives a pension at the rate of \$6 per month, which was conferred on him because of his long service. He is an inmate of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and separated from his wife and family, and is entirely incapacitated for obtaining his subsistence by manual labor from effects of injuries received in the Navy. He asks an increase of pension so that he may be enabled to leave the asylum and join his aged wife, and with her and in her society spend the short remnant of his life. In view of his long service and his great age and the pathetic appeal the old sailor makes, the committee think his prayer should be granted, and recommend the increasing his pension to \$15 per month.

In connection with the recommendation contained in his letter of April 7, that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for the building of a military post near the junction of the Gunnison and Grand Rivers, the Secretary of War asks Congress for \$50,000 to build the road suggested by Gen. Pope, in a letter dated May 3, in which he says: "In view of the projected establishment of military posts along a line from White River on the north, via mouth of Gunnison River, to a point on the Lower Animas or San Juan Rivers, it will be quite essential to open, as soon as possible, a good wagon road to connect the posts, so that free and easy communication may be had between all of them. A direct wagon road should be opened between the post on White River and that at or near the mouth of the Gunnison, and between the latter and the post on the Lower Animas or San Juan. It is not necessary to discuss the immense advantage of this military road to any military operations in that region and to the pro-

tection of the western frontier of Colorado. The proposition and its benefits are perfectly plain. I therefore respectfully suggest that an appropriation of \$50,000 or such other sum as may be thought adequate, be asked, either by provision in the Army bill or such other bill as it may be appropriately attached to. The matter is so important that I venture to beg immediate attention to it."

The Pension Committee of the House of Representatives evidently have a fellow feeling for the men who succumb to the potent influence of apple-jack. They accordingly report in favor of granting a pension to the widow of Wm. Westervelt, who died at Andersonville, and whose capture was due to the fact that "he succumbed to the insidious effects of apple-jack," though "ordinarily a very steady man." The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Coffroth, is from Pennsylvania, and when it comes to the question of apple-jack he probably knows how it is himself.

The Committee on War Claims recommend the passage of a bill, H. R. 6794, giving Colonel Tom Worthington \$2,127 in consideration of the extra expense he was subjected to by the acts of government officers in carrying out a contract he entered into in 1868 to furnish water to the troops at Camp Dennison, Ohio. Worthington would like an allowance of one cent a gallon for 1,560,000 gallons, or \$15,600 in all, but the Committee believe this estimate is too high, as only actual increase in the distance hauled is to be considered.

TEXT OF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1750, by Mr. Booth, May 12, 1880 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill for the relief of John Lafferty. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to allow and pay to John Lafferty, late captain of the 8th Cavalry, or to his legal representatives, an amount equal to the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry, from June 28, 1878, to August 1, 1878.

H. R. 5196, by Mr. Upson, May 12, 1880 (reported with an amendment), a bill for the relief of Moses K. Taylor. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in order to enable Moses K. Taylor, captain and assistant surgeon in the Army, to have the full benefit of his volunteer service in determining his relative rank, the President be, and is hereby, authorized to correct his present appointment and commission so as to have the same to date and take effect July 28, 1866, the time when the original vacancy was created: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed so as to give any increase or additional pay or allowances from May 14, 1867, the date of the passage of this act.

H. R. 6190, by Mr. Eiam, May 12, 1880 (referred to the House Calendar), a bill to regulate the appointment of sail-makers in the United States Navy. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act no civilian or other person not belonging to the Navy shall be appointed to take charge of or superintend the sail-makers' department of any of the Navy-yards; but said appointment shall be made from the sail-makers who are in the Navy. Sec. 2. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

(From the United Service Gazette, May 1.)

THE "HOTCHKISS" GUN.

SIR: In your article of the 17th inst., on machine guns, you state: "The battle of the machine gun is at this moment being fought on British soil," and you observe, "As a natural consequence, the attention of all the military powers of Europe is centered in our arsenals and professional journals, so that everything written on this subject is widely scanned in the four quarters of the globe." The facts are that nearly all the governments of Europe have gone through this contest and decided the question. There are yet, however, one or two governments undecided, and the result of the forthcoming trials between the Nordenfeldt and the Hotchkiss revolving cannon in this country will, no doubt, influence their decision. It is an error to suppose that the navy of this country has adopted the Nordenfeldt system of machine gun; no such decision has ever taken place. The Admiralty some two years ago ordered a small number of the Nordenfeldt guns, but this was before my gun had been seen. Much capital has been made out of this error, and many misrepresentations have appeared in the public press in consequence; and to say, as you do in another column of the same paper, that the belt is held by Nordenfeldt, is awarding the prize before the battle is over. Should you do me the kindness to publish this letter, the public will be surprised, after all that has appeared, to learn that not one official trial shot at sea has yet taken place with these guns. In accordance with the programme issued by the Admiralty, Thursday, the 22d inst., had been fixed for their commencement, but, owing to Mr. Nordenfeldt's gun not being ready, they had to be postponed. It was notified to me on November 7 last that it had been decided by the Lords of the Admiralty to grant a competitive trial between the Nordenfeldt and my gun. On the 11th of the same month I delivered my gun, and up to this date only a portion of the shore trials have taken place. This being so, it is not necessary for me to allude further to the closing sentences of the article I refer to. But allow me, sir, to carry the readers of that article back to your remark in so far as they relate to the invention and introduction of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon. It was during the Franco-German war in 1870 that, on seeing the inefficiency of the French mitrailleuse, I first conceived the idea of constructing a simple machine gun, able to produce a continuous hail of small cast-iron explosive shells at very long ranges, and which should have no recoil to interfere with the continual operation of the gun or the accuracy of its fire (the St. Petersburg Convention limits the weight of explosive shells or bullets to 400 grains.) I made myself the rough drawings of the revolving cannon while staying at my hotel in Vienna, and these identical drawings are still in my possession. At this time I was a manufacturer of cartridges, with extensive works near Vienna. The representative of the Gatling Gun Company, Mr. Broadwell, to whom I showed these drawings, approved the idea, and undertook to patent the system, manufacture the guns—paying all expenses, and giving me, the inventor, half the profits. Would he have made this contract with me—and which contract is still in my possession—had I not been the inventor? It was during the time Mr. Broadwell was in the service of the Gatling Gun Company that he manufactured my guns, and not after he had left the service of that company, as stated by you. Now, shortly after my agreement with Mr. Broadwell, Baronoskey, a Russian, brought him another machine gun, which he also undertook to manufacture and sell; thus at one and the same time Mr. Broadwell was in the interest of the Gatling, the Hotchkiss, and the Baronoskey guns. As a business man, I objected to

SECOND LIEUT. JAMES V. S. PADDOCK, Fifth Cavalry, was married at Cheyenne, Wy. Ter., Saturday, May 15th, to Miss Annie Gilmore, sister-in-law of Lieut. Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry, and Lieut. Chas. H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry. Among the guests were Col. A. G. Brackett, Major and Bvt. Lt.-Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Capt. and Bvt.-Majors Peter D. Vroom, Samuel F. Ferris and Wm. H. Nash, Captain Albert

E. Woodson, Lieuts. Francis H. Hardie, Wm. F. Norris, Arthur C. Ducat, jr., Robt. London, Wm. E. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Price, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Seaton and Asst. Surg. Richard S. Vickery. The service was conducted at the Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Clayton.

The *North American Review* for June publishes an interesting article by Prof. Michie on West Point Methods, in which the Whittaker case finds a place.

A CIRCULAR, signed by Captain Romeyn, Hampton Institution, Va., calling for a united effort to influence Congress in favor of lineal promotion, has been extensively circulated in the Army.

THE Bismarck *Tribune* reports that Capt. Frank D. Baldwin is pushing the work of rebuilding the road to Fort Custer south of the Yellowstone through the Bad Lands. It will save 45 miles. First Lieutenant Oscar F. Long is supervising the decoration of the Academy of Music of which Keogh is preparing to boast itself. Captain Thomas B. Dewees has been sent to Talbot's ranch up the Yellowstone with one company; Capt. and Brevet Major Jas. S. Casey has another with the Northern Pacific engineers; one is at Ferry Point under Brevet Capt. Chas. E. Hargons, and one under Captain Ezra P. Ewers, on a scout. Col. John W. Davidson commands Gen. Miles's district in his absence, with Capt. Baldwin, A. A. G.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy*
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk*
 DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy*
 STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *Chief*;
 Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *Assistant*.

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, *Chief*.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William B. Whiting, *Chief*.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore (relative rank) Richard L. Law, *Chief*.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, *Chief*; Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *Assistant*.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutter, *Chief*.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, *Chief*.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, *Chief*.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Captain William B. Remy, *Marine Corps, Acting J. A. G.*

SENALE OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *Chief*.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, *Superintendent*; Commander Allen V. Reed, *Assistant*.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *Chief*.

NAVAL ASTRONOMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson.
 EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
 PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
 Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.
 Commodore Peirce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
 Commodore John C. Febiger, Washington, D. C.
 Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
 Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
 Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Mare Island.
 Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
 Commodore Thomas Patterson, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. y. McCawle

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

* Iron clads; a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The iron-clads *Albatross*, Comdr. H. B. Seeley; *Catfish*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Gulf of Dulce, Isthmus of Panama.

ALARM* (s. s.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. At Callao, April 14.

Despatches from Capt. George Brown, dated Callao, Peru, April 14, confirm the report of the appearance of the Chilean squadron at Callao, and the notice of a blockade of that port. Capt. Brown reported that before the expiration of the time given for neutral vessels to leave, he would remove the *Alaska* and *Onward* to a safe position at San Lorenzo Island.

ALERT, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Yokohama.

Going to Kobe before making examination of rocks, shoals, etc., south of Yeddo Bay.

ALLIANCE (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates.

Repairs completed at Norfolk on May 12. She is coaling for a cruise.

ASHULOT (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson.

At Shanghai, April 7. Repairs delayed, and will not be completed until about May 1.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Commander Edward E. Potter. En route to New York.

CONSTITUTION (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton.

Arrived at New York on May 18. She will proceed and cruise through Long Island Sound to Gardner's Bay, remain a week or ten days, then go to Halifax, Azores, and Bermuda, and return to Hampton Roads about 1st October next.

ENTERPRISE (e. s.) Has been inspected at Washington and ordered out of commission.

ESSEX. Ordered to be fitted for sea at Philadelphia.

FORTUNE (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

Kearsarge (n. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking. At Boca Del Toro, April 1.

LAOKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. James N. Gillis.

Left San Francisco, May 3, bound South. Destination unknown.

MARION (n. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce.

At Montevideo. Is attached to the South Atlantic Station.

MICHIGAN (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward.

Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice Ship.

Arrived at New York, May 11, from New London.

A Newport (R. I.) despatch to the New York *Herald* says that it being understood that a suitable spot on Narragansett Bay, near Newport, would be accepted for the use of the *Minnesota*, a meeting was held there May 14 to take some action in regard to the matter. As early as March, 1878, the following resolution was passed by the Legislature:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island hereby tender to the Government of the United States a suitable location in the waters of Narragansett Bay for the establishment of a training school for boys in the Navy of the said United States.

Governor Van Zandt stated that he had visited Washington and had had satisfactory interviews with the Secretary of the Navy. During the summer the Secretary visited Newport and the Governor accompanied him on a visit to locations on the bay which he regarded as suitable positions for the school. A committee was appointed to see what arrangements could be made to secure from the city the northerly portion of Coasters' Harbor Island, at the north entrance to Newport Harbor, which, with its deep adjacent waters, was considered a suitable location. One-half of the island to be used for drilling and other purposes would be sufficient for the school, while the other half could continue to be used for the city's port.

MONOACY (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner.

Returned to Shanghai, March 19, from Winchow, after landing at Ningpo the U. S. Consul, Mr. Lord.

MOSTAUK*, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store Ship, Port Royal.

NIPISIC, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker.

Arrived at Funchal, Madeira, April 27. All well on board.

She left Cape Henry April 1, and after crossing the gulf stream fires were hauled. She had moderate to fresh southerly winds until the meridian of 43 deg. was reached, then light to moderate breezes from the westward as far as long. 26. At this point, April 19, the wind came out ahead and remained so with variable force. The ship was kept on the most advantageous tack, but only 280 miles were made during a week toward Gibraltar, she falling to the southward by the 26th, to lat. 31 deg. 15 min. N., and within 150 miles of Madeira. Commander Schoonmaker reports this vessel as a good and fast sailer, handling and steering remarkably well.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thos. M. Gardner. Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

PALOS (a. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Jas. G. Green.

Left Tientsin, March 19, and arrived at Shanghai on the 26th.

PASSAIO*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.

PAWNEE (n. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA (f. s. p. s.), Capt. K. Randolph Breese. At San Francisco.

PORTSMOUTH, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training Ship.

Came out of the dry dock at Norfolk on May 11, and the *Dale* took her place. The *Portsmouth* sailed from Hampton Roads on May 19 for Bermuda, the Azores, and Halifax.

From the latter place will proceed along coast of the United States to Hampton Roads.

POWHATAN (n. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine.

Sails from Annapolis on May 20 for Yorktown, Va.

QUINNEBAGG (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar.

Left Villefranche, April 13, for the coast of Morocco and the northward, as far as Stockholm. Was reported at Gibraltar, May 14.

RICHMOND (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham.

Left Hong Kong March 18, and arrived at Shanghai, via Amoy, the 28th. Was at Shanghai April 7.

RIO BRAVO (s. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship.

U. S. Despatch Agent Stevens, at London, cabled the Secretary of the Navy that this vessel arrived at Lisbon on May 18. All well on board.

SHENANDOAH (f. s. s. s.), Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis.

Montevideo, May 3, per cable.

St. Louis, Captain Joseph P. Fyfe. Receiving Ship, League Island.

St. Mary's, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

Left New York, May 17, on her summer cruise.

SWATARA, Commander W. T. Saupson.

Arrived at Singapore, May 12.

TALLAPOOSA (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie.

At Norfolk.

TICONDEROGA (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell.

TENNESSEE (f. s. n. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony.

Arrived at Aspinwall May 5.

The Panama *Star* and *Herald* is informed from Aspinwall that the *Tennessee* will remain two days only in that port, proceeding thence to Savanella, to land there the Hon. Ernest Diechman, who is en route to Bogota. The *Tennessee* will touch at Carthagen and return to Aspinwall for coal. Thence she will continue the cruise to the Laguna de Chiriqui, calling on the *Kearsarge* there, and afterward, via Vera Cruz and various other points, will return to New York.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Captain W. W. Queen.

Arrived at Smyrna, April 27, from Alexandria, and would sail in a few days for Tenedos, where she would meet the *Wyoming*, and her officers given a chance to go to Constantinople in that vessel.

TUSCARORA (s. s.), Comdr. John W. Philip.

At the Navy-yard, Mare Island. Has been ordered out of commission. Is to receive new boilers, etc.

VANDALIA (n. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade.

Is taking in coal and stores at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will leave next week for the Canadian coast.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

WACHUSETT (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson.

Sailed from Montevideo, May 10, for the Pacific Station, as reported by cable.

WYANDOTTE*, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey.

Left Alexandria, April 21, for Tenedos and Constantinople, with Mr. Maynard on board. The vessel has been granted a firman to proceed up to Constantinople.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Mayflower* left Norfolk, May 19, for Annapolis.

REAR-ADMIRAL WYMAN, commanding the North Atlantic Station, hopes to be able to assemble his vessels at Portland, Maine, some time during the present summer. He has not yet seen them together, orders from the Department, despatching the vessels hither and thither from time to time, making it impossible to assemble them.

THE bill (H. R. 3383), to authorize the transfer of certain real estate to the Navy Department, provides for an increase in the area of the Navy-yard, Washington, by the addition of the land belonging to the United States between the western boundary line of the yard and E. Fifth street, and M. to the channel of the eastern branch of the Potomac River. The House Naval Committee, after a careful examination of this subject, concur with the Navy Department that the public interest requires the enlargement of this Navy-yard, and therefore report this bill back to the House with a favorable recommendation.

VICE-ADMIRAL S. C. ROWAN is the naval officer ordered on the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy. The Board meets June 1, and adjourns about June 10. In the meantime there will be no examinations by the board, of which Vice-Admiral Rowan is President, of officers for promotion.

THE *Ranger*, now fitting out at San Francisco, is to have new boilers, and being offered by the present officers of the *Tuscarora*, will go on special duty and finish the survey of the coasts of Mexico and Central America.

A BOARD consisting of Commander P. H. Cooper, Chief Engineer R. L. Harris, P. A. Pay, George H. Reed, and Naval Constructor W. S. Mintonye, was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy May 13th, to examine the *Gulnare*, Howgate's Arctic expedition steamer, and to confer with Capt. Howgate as to fitting her out.

The subject for discussion at the June meeting of the U. S. Naval Institute at Annapolis will be, "The Laws of Hygiene as applied to Bathing, Messing, Ventilation, and Interior Arrangements of Men-of-War." A prize of \$100 and a gold medal, valued at \$40, is offered by the Institute for the best essay by a member on "The type of (1) Armored Vessels; (2) Cruiser best suited to the present needs of the United States."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MAY 15.—Commanders Wm. Whitehead, Edgar C. Merriam, Smith W. Nichols, Oliver A. Batcheller, Merrill Miller, and Allen D. Brown, to attendance on the course of torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I., on the 2d of June.

Lieutenants Wm. H. Bechler and Samuel B. Comley, Master Oswin W. Lowrey and Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, for instruction in torpedo service on the 2d of June.

Master M. F. Wright, to examination for promotion.

MAY 17.—Commanders Robert L. Phythian, John C. Watson and Frederick Pearson, to attendance on the course of torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I.

Lieutenant James M. Miller, to duty on board the training ship Constitution.

Ensigns C. W. Deering and A. L. Case, to examination for promotion.

MAY 18.—Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Ambrose B. Wyckoff, to instruction in torpedo service on the 2d of June.

Cadet Engineer Alberto de Ruiz, to examination for promotion.

Boatswain Isaac T. Choate, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

MAY 19.—Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. P. Hunt to the *Intrepid*.

MAY 20.—Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith, to the practice steamer Despatch on the 25th of May, and also to perform duties on board the Standish.

Assistant Engineer George S. Willits to the Tallapoosa.

DETACHED.

MAY 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Nelson, from the Hydrographic Office, on the 31st of May, and ordered for instruction in torpedo service on the 2d of June.

Lieutenant John C. Rich, from the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 31st of May, and ordered for instruction in torpedo service on the 2d of June.

Lieutenant Edwin S. Houston, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st of May, and ordered for instruction in torpedo service on the 2d of June.

Lieutenant Chas. H. Stockton, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 31st of May, and ordered for instruction in torpedo service on the 2d of June.

Cadet Midshipman Peyton B. Bibb has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Enterprise* on the 17th of March last, and has been ordered to examination for graduation on the 20th of May.

MAY 17.—Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, from the command of the *Enterprise*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel H. Baker, Lieutenants George B. Livingston, Frank W. Nichols and Lyman G. Spalding, Master M. Fisher Wright, Ensign Henry J. Hunt, Surgeon James M. Flint, Chief Engineer Benjamin B. H. Wharton, Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Minter, Assistant Engineers Walter Shewell and Geo. S. Willits, Boatswain Patrick Haley and Alonzo C. Burroughs, from the *Enterprise*, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster George H. Grilling, from the *Enterprise*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Master Francis E. Greene, from the Coast Survey, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service on the 2d of June.

MAY 18.—Master Frank S. Hotchkin, from the Torpedo Station on the 31st of May, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipman John J. Knap, from the *Enterprise* on the 17th of March last, and ordered to examination for graduation on the 20th of May.

MAY 19.—Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, from the *Intrepid*, and to continue regular duties at the Navy-yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer John A. B. Smith from the *Wyandotte*, and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

Passed Assistant Engineer Rudolph T. Bennett, from the Tallapoosa, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harris, from special duty at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 20.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. Train, from

the Naval Academy on the 24th of May, and ordered to command the Standish on the 25th of May.

Lieutenant Frederick M. Wise and Passed Assistant Engineer G. H. Kearny from the Naval Academy on the 24th of May, and ordered to the Standish on the 25th of May.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Midshipman H. O. Dunn, attached to the training ship Minnesota, for one month from May 25.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant Theodore T. Wood, at present in Paris, France, has been extended six months, with permission to remain in Europe.

COMMISSIONED.

Captain Reigart B. Lowry to be a Commodore in the Navy from April 1, 1880.

Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from April 1, 1880.

First Engineer Walter D. Smith to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from March 25, 1880.

MARINE CORPS.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Second Lieutenant Geo. T. Bates, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from May 12, 1880, vice First Lieutenant Frank A. Mullany, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Jesup Nicholson, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from May 12, 1880, vice First Lieutenant Samuel K. Allen, retired.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ENGLAND AND CANADA.

LONDON, MAY 3, 1880.

A DEEP feeling of gratitude pervades Ireland at the action of your Government and people in sending out the *Constellation* with stores for the poor. Here in England it is regarded as another sign of the good feeling which is to be found abundantly in your great and growing country, and we are pleased to think that the Duke of Edinburgh, who is really "a good fellow," as the saying is, happens to be on duty at Cork, and that he has met Lieut.-Comdr. Forsyth. Here is the news of their first meeting, which I find in a weekly paper:

The American relief ship is the lion of the hour at Queens-town. The Duke of Edinburgh paid a visit to the *Constellation* on Sunday. His Royal Highness was received by Lieut. Commander Forsyth, who conducted him over the ship, and explained the various matters of interest on board, and particularly the construction of two small breech-loading guns which constitute the only warlike fittings of the ship as at present fitted up. The Duke of Edinburgh spent about half an hour on board, and a somewhat curious circumstance may be noticed in connection with the visit—namely, that throughout the interview Lieut.-Comdr. Forsyth did not know who his visitor was, having mistaken him for the captain of the *Lively*. On his Royal Highness's departure, he was informed of the rank of his visitor, but remarked: "At all events I treated him just as I would have treated the Duke."

The Prince of Wales attended the banquet at the Royal Academy last Saturday. In the course of his speech he said: "My brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, has been for the last five or six weeks absent on duty in Ireland, where he is employed on an important, and, I trust, useful mission, not only as Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserve, but in doing what he can to relieve the distress which exists in Ireland (cheers). He has lately had the opportunity of taking the supplies for distribution on the West Coast from that gallant ship, the *Constellation*, sent over by our American cousins, so nobly and so generously, to afford relief to their distressed brethren in Ireland (loud cheers)." The Prince not only speaks well, but is a charming companion, and a good fellow in every sense of the term.

A very able letter, by Colonel Thos. M. Anderson, has been pointed out to me in one of your JOURNALS, about the armaments in Canada. Some rifled guns are being made in Canada in consequence of an idea which the Russians started, to burn the Canadian merchant fleet in case of war with England; but her preparations are small compared with what Australia is doing, where the inhabitants are richer, and therefore able to spend more money. It is said on the best authority that 60 wrought iron gun carriages of the newest pattern were lately despatched from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the new long Armstrong breechloaders purchased by Australia, mostly 10-inch guns.

It is probable that you will also witness a more extended development of armaments in Canada, for the Russian threats have made a lasting impression, and the scare will not blow over easily. The colonial empire depends on its merchant fleets, as well as England's merchant fleet, for their existence and prosperity. The colonies are too weak as yet to stand alone; this may come in time. At present England protects them, and has done so from their infancy. The Russian scare, combined with the efforts of the able Imperial officers whom the colonists pay to attend to their armaments, has led them all to decide that the time has come to co-operate heartily with the mother country in the cause of defence. Hence preparations are proceeding everywhere. When the colonies become powerful enough to defend themselves and their trade without the help of England, then we may hear of separation; but at present there is no sign of it anywhere. Four commissions are to be given this year to cadets from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada—one in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery, one in the Cavalry, and another in the Line.

I send you a history of the "Royal American Rifle Regiment," now the 60th Rifles. This regiment saw much service on your continent, defending your forefathers against the French and other enemies. At one time it consisted of no fewer than eight battalions. It is somewhat remarkable that when Quebec was taken from the French, more than 120 years ago, a detachment of the "Royal American Rifles" and of the Royal Artillery, hauled down the French flag on the citadel of that famous fortress, around whose walls such gallant deeds were done—your brave Montgomery, for instance, to whom, by the way, we can also claim a relationship,

as he carried the king's colors when lieutenant in our 17th Regiment of Foot. When the fortress was handed over to the Canadian government some few years since, the British ensign was hauled down by a detachment of the "Royal American Rifles," now the 60th Rifles, and a company of the Royal Artillery. If I remember right, the Duke of York, as commander-in-chief, struck off the name of "Royal American Rifles" in 1812, when England, being in the full struggle with Napoleon and all his allies, was suddenly attacked by a declaration of war on the part of your President. It is to be hoped that the old name will be revived again. Regiments are very proud of their old titles, and this is clearly one which does this now famous regiment credit. It is true that some of our regiments, hounded on by a half crazy king and a detestable prime minister, did the colonists much harm in the days of Washington, but your impartial readers will look back to the times when we fought and kept off your enemies.

A very able Report on the Canadian Militia for 1879 has lately arrived in London. It consists of no fewer than 400 pages of printed matter, and is a proof of the immense pains taken by English officers in our colonial service. The author is Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., the last four letters signifying that he is a knight of the order of Saint Michael and Saint George. Sir Edward has seen much service, and has lately had command of the Canadian Militia. I commend his report to the attention of your officers. It is the last he will issue, as his term of service in Canada is over.

PALL MALL.

LESSONS OF THE DUILIO EXPLOSION.

THE Italian Commission, of which Admiral San Bon, Commander-in-Chief, is president, have presented a report which is briefly summed up by the *Engineer* as follows:

Supposing the gun to be made as specified, it was sufficiently strong longitudinally to resist about three times the strain that should fall on it from a battering charge exploding in an ordinary way. Its longitudinal strength is, in fact, greater than its strength in a tangential direction in the proportion of 5 to 4, and is about equal proportionally to that of other guns made on the same system, as well as all their other service guns; and there is no evidence of bad material in the investigations made by the commission up to the present time. They point out that the fact that the tube yielded at the natural line of least resistance, that is the junction of the cylindrical and conical portions of the chamber, argues that the metal was sound, inasmuch as any flaw would have furnished a weak place of its own. Consequently the gun being more than sufficiently strong to resist the normal pressure of explosion of a battering charge, the commission are driven to the conclusion that the charge was fired in such a way as to give rise to an abnormal pressure in the gun, arising, it is suggested, from irregular ignition, such as may occur in firing an untubed charge of great magnitude with an axial vent. The commission recommend the further investigation of this subject, on which they observe Captain Noble's experiments furnish the only data hitherto obtained. In the meantime they suggest a reduction of the present battering charge from 551lb. to 507lb., which is to be made up in a cartridge with a tube to ensure the regular ignition of the powder. They hint in no way at any alteration in the construction of future guns. Such a conclusion must be highly satisfactory to Elswick.

The *Duilio* explosion and other experiences lead the *Engineer* to the conclusion that we are brought face to face with the serious fact that our knowledge of the behavior of powder in gigantic charges is very imperfect; our safety in dealing with them is, in fact, dependent on our securing conditions similar to those that come within the range of our experience, and we are suddenly taught how easy it is to overstep the line of safety and the limit of knowledge and find ourselves dealing with unexpected and uncontrollable forces.

For example, at Shoeburyness six weeks since, the pressure in the bore of a gun was increased from 18 to 30 tons by the substitution of 5lb. of R. L. G. powder for 5lb. pebble in a 105lb. charge, and we have heard of another recent experiment carried out at Elswick, when a rear vent was employed to fire an untubed cartridge, by which means the pressure was raised from 18 tons to 50 tons, and this without any material increase in the velocity imparted to the shot. In the ramming of the cartridge a very safe powder may be transformed into a very dangerous one, by the crushing of the cubes or prisms, so as to convert large grain powder into small grain. The last round fire from the rent gun on board the *Duilio* was subject to this peril, if we may accept the statement that the cartridge stuck in the chase and had to be rammed home with unusual force. But this is not all. When a cartridge is fired from an axial vent in the gun, it is just possible that ignition may commence at the rear of the charge, despite those internal arrangements which are intended to secure a different result.

What this force really amounts to is instructively shown by some experiments carried out at Woolwich with one of Mr. Vavasseur's steel guns, weighing 16 tons, and having a calibre of 10in. The projectile in each instance weighed 400lb. A charge of 70lb. of service pebble powder was made up, with a cartridge 25in. long, and the point of ignition was at the centre of the charge. Under these circumstances the crusher gauge at the rear end of the charge showed a pressure of 21 tons on the square inch, and at the base of the shot 18 tons, the initial velocity of the shot being 1,412ft. per second. In the next round everything was the same, except that the powder was fired at the rear end of the charge. The pressure at that spot rose to 45.1 tons per square inch, and at the base of the shot it became 50.1 tons. Despite this enormous pressure, the velocity of the projectile was only slightly raised, becoming 1,436ft. per

second. With 75lb. of powder fired in the same manner, the cartridge being 26in. long, the pressure was practically the same as before at the rear end of the charge, but rose to 59 tons per square inch at the base of the shot. The initial velocity then became 1,497ft. per second. In the next round the charge consisted of 80lb. of service pebble, the cartridge being 27in. long. The point of ignition was continued at the rear, and the pressure of that spot became 57.6 tons per square inch, rising to 63.2 tons at the base of the shot, the initial velocity being 1,541ft. per second. A charge of 80lb. of 1in. cubical powder was then fired in the same manner, the rear pressure being 25.1 tons, the forward pressure 24.8 tons, and the initial velocity 1,482ft. Finally, a charge of 88lb. of 1½ in. powder was fired from the rear end, the pressure at the rear of the charge becoming 36.4 tons per square inch, and at the base of the shot 24.1 tons, the projectile having an initial velocity of 1,514ft. per second. We may add that there was one other round, in which the charge consisted of 70lb. of service pebble powder, the ignition being at the rear, when the pressure at the rear end of the charge was 45 tons per square inch, and at the base of the shot 37.5 tons, the initial velocity being 1,455ft.

"It appears to us," concludes our contemporary, "as if recent events had combined rather to give a check to the manufacture of very heavy guns. The introduction and development of large charges of slow-burning powder has tended to encourage increase in length rather than in calibre and absolute weight, so that long guns of comparatively small calibre have obtained results out of proportion to their weight. With the introduction of breech loaders this is likely to increase; and what is of special importance, with a view to extending the practical range of effective artillery fire, accuracy improves also. At Shoeburyness we hear during the last few weeks that the new 8in. breech loading Elswick gun fired at five degrees, obtained the remarkable results of a range of over 4,500 yards, with an error in range of about ten yards, and deflection of about 4ft. At twelve degrees a range of nearly 7,700 yards, we believe, was obtained with errors of about double the magnitude of those at the shorter range. We at present expect to see the greatest achievements in gunnery in this direction, our vessels being armed with long, powerful, and accurate breech loaders. It will be longer perhaps before we see a 200-ton gun than was at one time expected in either our own arsenal, or that of any other nation."

THERE has certainly been no better practical joke, but with perhaps serious consequences, than that just indulged in by the Celestial government, at the expense of the Portuguese. But, apart from the humorous aspect of the affair, the Chinese are, to a certain extent, justified, since the Portuguese ceased to pay the tribute by which tenure they held their possessions in China.

Macao was ceded to the Portuguese, according to their own account, derived from, probably, untranslatable title-deeds, in 1586, on condition of the annual payment of tribute to the "Brother of the Moon," and the reception of a resident Imperial Mandarin. The payment of this tribute was discontinued in 1849, after the War between China and Portugal, and the assassination of Ferreira de Amaral, Governor of Macao.

The present Governor, it is said, has been dismissed for having allowed himself to be outwitted by the astute diplomacy of the representative of the Celestial Empire, Liv-Kun-I, viceroy of the provinces, who paid him an unexpected visit, the particulars of which are given with exquisite simplicity by Senor Graca, in his official report of the circumstances.

The Portuguese Governor, after representing the official visit of the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs in the most glowing terms, as an unprecedented honor, and one which he considered of "great advantage" to his country, and congratulating himself on the "flattering appreciation" of the Viceroy, "who is possessed of profound erudition and no vulgar intelligence"—enters upon particulars. "His excellency arrived at this port (Macao) about 2 A. M., and sent me his *carte* announcing that he would call on me at 9 A. M. At the hour appointed he landed, accompanied by a numerous suite, and a guard of Chinese troops. He was received with all the honors due to his exalted rank, was taken to the palace of the government, with all demonstrations of consideration, and was received by me, a great number of public functionaries, and the foreign consular body, in a manner that I think greatly pleased him." "After the reception and presentation, we remained in conference, by means of an interpreter. The poor governor was flattered beyond measure, and a 'salute' of guns announced the departure of the magnificent visitor, upon whom, in concluding his report, the governor 'calls attention to the advantage of conferring a grand cross of some of the distinguished Portuguese military orders.'"

But the other side of the story was very different. The authorities at Peking had sent instructions to the Viceroy of Canton, ordering him to "take possession of Macao." The Viceroy accordingly went there, as we have seen, and immediately afterwards reported to his Celestial master that "he had taken possession of the city without resistance;" that the governor (Portuguese) came on board to render obedience, promising the future payment of tribute for Macao, and that he, the Viceroy, "through mere compassion, had permitted the governor to depart in peace, and with the other Portuguese to reside in the place."

It is certain that the Chinese Viceroy actually conformed to his instructions; and, that there should be no mistake, took a considerable armed escort with him. He was received with Viceroyal honors, and, if the Portuguese Viceroy failed to detect the stratagem, and was so ignorant of the vernacular as to require an interpreter, we cannot be surprised at the assumption on the part of the Chinese government of the formal retrocession of the Portuguese dependency.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

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GEN. MILES AND THE ORDNANCE OFFICE.

Last year we gave in the columns of the JOURNAL the
correspondence between Gen. MILES and the Chief of
Ordnance in regard to the arms to be issued to our troops.
As the matter then stood, the last word seemed to have
been secured by Gen. BENET; it is not until now that
we have been able to procure the strong rejoinder from
Gen. MILES, which appears in another page of this
week's issue.

Apart from all questions of the superiority, equality
or inferiority of the Springfield rifle, comes the question
how it is that an officer of the experience of Gen. MILES
is so "sat down upon" by bureau officers at Washing-
ton. If it were absolutely necessary that guns of only a
single pattern should be used throughout the Army and
the militia, there might possibly be some reason for thus
preventing a distinguished officer in service on the fron-
tier from obtaining the kind of gun which his experience
tells him he must have, and which is easily obtainable
by the Government. But there is no need of such uni-
formity. Even on the score of ammunition the only
necessity is usually that of having arms of uniform cali-
bre, which can then carry any government cartridge;
and the difference in manipulation between the modern
weapons is not so great that troops cannot quickly learn
to use one as well as the other.

Changes and improvements, now-a-days, are rapid in
fire-arms. The fact that the Springfield breech-loading
system was approved by a board of officers, acting under
authority of Congress, in 1873, does not show that this
system is beyond being questioned in 1880. Longe-
ranges, requiring sighting for longer distances, larger
charges of powder in the cartridge, and heavier bullets,
are a few among the changes that are taking place in
modern arms. Yet Gen. BENET in a recent annual re-
port held that as long as small arms are fired from the
shoulder, and the propelling force is gunpowder, the
calibre of the gun and the dimensions of the regulation
cartridge will not be changed. The letter of Gen. MILES
takes open issue with the conclusions of the Ordnance
Department regarding the arm whose exclusive use it
enforces. Now, however the opinions of Army officers
may differ on this question—and that they do differ

there is no doubt—the views of those who judge from
the actual experience of constant campaigning ought not
to be pushed aside because of disagreeing with those of
the ordnance bureau. The kind of service that our
troops now see, and that they are likely for many years
to see, is Indian warfare. During the past eight years
Gen. MILES's experience in this way has been extraor-
dinary—certainly no other officer has had a busier or
more successful career of active campaigning on the
frontier. We find Gen. MILES asking for the LEE maga-
zine gun; we find another officer of great experience in
recent active campaigning, Gen. MACKENZIE, asking
for the WINCHESTER rifle for his command. In the State
militias, which are also supplied with arms from the
Ordnance Department, we find a like dissent from the
conclusions of the Ordnance Department. The Michigan
militia have given up the Springfield rifles, and taken
the SHARPS. The New York militia years ago changed
to the REMINGTON. Kansas has called for the PEABODY-
MARTINI. Texas gives to her "rangers" the WINCHE-
STER.

We also find that American rifles other than the
Springfield are very popular in European countries.
Turkey largely owes the prolonged resistance which she
was able to make to her powerful conqueror at Plevna
and Asia Minor, to the PEABODY-MARTINI rifles she got
from America. Great Britain has the same weapon in
her so-called MARTINI-HENRY. For the Ottoman gov-
ernment alone the Providence Tool Company of Provi-
dence manufactured 600,000 PEABODY-MARTINI rifles.
So we find the REMINGTON rifle used in Europe, Asia,
and South America—over a million of them have been
sold from the factory at Ilion, N. Y. Vast numbers of
SHARPS and WINCHESTER rifles have also been sold, and
the latter have always greatly commended themselves to
cavalry of all nation—the Turkish cavalry were armed
with them during the late war in the East.

These are facts known to all the world; and when,
therefore, an officer of the large practical experience of
Gen. MILES calls for a different arm from the Spring-
field, for his own command, he gives voice to a feeling
which extends widely. It need not be denied that the
Springfield is a good arm—it is excellent. Many officers
in our Service consider it better for its uses than any in
the world. But the point is not now with regard to the
exact merits of the Springfield arm but in its being set
up as a fetish. If there is a better arm in existence, we
want that better one; and there is no way of finding out
this fact like subjecting other arms to the same test of
practical campaigning which the Springfield receives.
When officers like Gen. MILES and MACKENZIE under-
take this, and when there is no practical difficulty in a
way, their suggestions deserve to be encouraged, not
rebuffed.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York
branch of the Naval Institute, held Thursday, May 20,
1880, Lieut. McCarty Little in the chair, a paper on
"The Naval Brigade," by Lieut. J. C. Soley, in the
absence of the author was read by the Corresponding
Secretary, Lieut. C. H. Stockton.

Lieut. Soley, in his most interesting paper, gave, first,
a chronological account of the different landing parties
acting as infantry and artillery from United States naval
vessels from 1813, dwelling particularly upon the conquest
of territory during the Mexican war by these forces.
He announced three things as essentials in the Naval
Brigade: 1st. Organization. 2d. Skill in the use of
weapons. 3d. Discipline. These points were elabo-
rated, more especially the first, which he regarded as
the most important, as a special organization was re-
quired, differing in many particulars from the ordinary
organization of a man-of-war. He claimed that the
qualities found in our man-of-war seamen made them
excellent material for fighting soldiers, and that with
proper instruction he would become most efficient in
that way.

In sketching a plan for organization, the company of
forty men was given as a basis, and the battalion to
consist of four companies. Howitzers crews of twenty
men, and Gatling guns crews of twelve men, formed
the artillery. The details in regard to the staff, equip-
ment, provisioning, and supplying with ammunition,
were fully discussed. A practical method of instruct-
ing the men in company and battalion drill was offered,
and an improved formation of skirmishers was sug-
gested. This formation, founded upon English, French,
and German systems, was as follows: In a battalion of
four companies two lines are formed; the 1st, 2d, and
3d companies form the first line, and the 4th company
in the second line as reserve.

In advancing to attack the battalion is divided into
(1) the fighting line, (2) the supporting line, (3) main
body, and (4) reserve. The movements of the fighting

line are regulated by the battalion commander. The fighting line engages the enemy, the supporting line reinforces when necessary the fighting line, and supplies it with ammunition. The main body follows up the movement of the fighting line, and with it finally forces the enemy's position. The reserve is used as required. The fighting line is supposed to be about 1,000 yards from the enemy, the supporting line 200 yards in rear of that, and the main body 300 yards from the supports. The method of deployment, firing, maneuvering, and charging was given in detail and fully explained. This plan has been used by the author of the paper, and is regarded by him as an improvement upon the present system. The subject of artillery drill, combined drill, and landing in boats, and formation after landing, was dwelt upon, and the paper was concluded with a resumé of the whole subject.

INTER-OCEANIC COMMUNICATION.

IN an article which we publish elsewhere in this number on "Inter-oceanic Communication," Mr. R. B. FORBES urges with great force some radical objections to any ship canal, or any ship railway, across the Isthmus. Whatever may be thought of his positions, he maintains them with such an array of facts, and such force of argument, that we may well pause when we come to consider the question of spending two hundred millions upon an Isthmus canal, or even fifty millions upon a ship railway. There is something in these grand figures which bewilders the imagination and perplexes the judgment. The contemplation of these gigantic projects which seem to put the universe at the control of modern engineering science, has something of the fascination of a game of hazard; a fascination which may mislead—at least until we open our stock books and ask Dives with his millions to subscribe. There is little danger that capitalists will fail to consider the reasons Mr. FORBES urges for disbelief in the advisability of shorter routes via the Isthmus, but it is easier for the skilled manipulator to stimulate the imaginations of a Congress, voting away other people's money; and here we need to administer a caution.

We do not undertake to decide here the question our correspondent raises. We simply desire to direct attention to the fact that his article is an extremely interesting and valuable one, as departing from the beaten track of discussion as to the practicability of an Isthmus canal by this route or by that. Mr. FORBES does not care whether it is practicable or not; practicable or impracticable he does not deem it advisable, believing that the gain to be realized by the proposed ship canal or the gigantic railroad is very much over estimated, and altogether out of proportion to the expenses.

THE TWO COURTS.

WE publish a twenty-four page paper this week in order to give full space to the current record of the WARREN Court of Inquiry, which has a high historic and professional importance, and a rare personal interest, and also to the closing scenes of the WHITTAKER trial, which has really little intrinsic value, but which, by force of concurrent circumstances, has been pushed into such adventitious importance that it has remained for more than a month the leading national sensation of the day—the pending canvass for the Presidential nominations alone excepted. It so happens this week that the WHITTAKER case has a curious dramatic character—it consists of a series of revelations and surprises, which make the record good reading from beginning to end. All the loose and flying ends of the trial are now gathered up. For example, as purposeless a bit of testimony as any may seem to be the few words we have devoted to the colored boy of Lieut. MICHLER—but when the reader recalls Mr. FIERO's jocular story about his stroll to Highland Falls, and being followed by "blue pants, sir—I only say blue pants," and about his whittling under a tree, it will be seen that the mission of Lieut. MICHLER's colored servant in this mosaic of evidence, is simply to counterbalance Mr. FIERO. The smart cuff which Capt. SEARS administers to Mr. FIERO, in winding up the case, also makes a resonant rounding off for it.

In the WARREN court, which, as we have said, has vastly more real importance, we not only find the story re-told of one of the briskest and best battles of the war, but we find scattered all through the evidence rare personal touches, and little incidents of sayings, never known before to history, of the leading actors in the scene. This trial, also, has not been devoid, the present week, of some dramatic character. According to one of the spectators, when the two FORSYTHS testified in succession, the evidence of the first Gen. FORSYTH fell "cold, stern, cautious, and measured, on the court, which seemed like a funeral during the testimony," while next day, the other Gen. FORSYTH "convulsed

the court with his laughable descriptions despite its efforts to keep its dignity."

We believe that the accounts of the JOURNAL, of these two trials, will be found to be clearer, more accurate, more intelligible, and more picturesque than any others—more ample on important points and more condensed on those which are irrelevant or of little interest.

ACCORDING to the *Panama Star and Herald*, the Colombian government is offended with the project of our establishing naval and coaling stations in the Chiriqui Lagoon and the Golfo Dulce. It would be sad to have trouble about this matter between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America; especially now that we have sent two of our young officers to instruct Colombians in the art of war. It seems that the *Tennessee* arrived at Aspinwall May 4, carrying as a passenger the Hon. Ernest Diechman, U. S. Minister Resident in Colombia. On the 5th inst. this gentleman, with the U. S. Consuls at Aspinwall and Panama, paid a visit to the President of the State, the Hon. Damaso Cervera. Mr. Diechman did not employ the services of the interpreter, but launched out into pure Castilian. According to the journal just mentioned, Mr. Diechman claimed that the *Kearsarge* and *Adams* were occupied in making surveys and observations, verifying charts, and engaged in other peaceful labors in accordance with the practice of all modern nations which are interested in commerce—proceedings to which no civilized nation should object. No idea of occupation of Colombian territory or aggression on her rights was contemplated for a moment, nor was such policy hinted at in the instructions contained in the sealed orders issued to the commanders of those vessels by the Navy Department. The *Star and Herald* then continues:

The orders to the commanders of the *Kearsarge* and *Adams*, as shown by the copies Mr. Diechman produced, were to proceed to certain points indicated, on either side of the Isthmus of Panama, and there make arrangements for the establishment of coaling stations. Should the authorities make objection to or protest against their proceedings, the matter should be referred to the department at Washington, but the vessels were to remain until relieved by other American men-of-war. Mr. Diechman passed this fact glibly by, presuming that the discrepancy between his explanations and the documents would be unnoticed.

The President of the State, as the agent of the national government, by telegraph from Bogota of the 30th of April, has received orders to intimate to the "commanders of the United States war vessels *Adams* and *Kearsarge*, if they still remain in the territorial waters of Colombia, to suspend the surveys and other operations in which they are engaged in Laguna de Chiriqui and the Golfo Dulce, and from the latter bay the *Adams* should retire immediately, as there are in it no ports which have been opened to commerce, according to the customs regulations of the republic."

There is a still more startling report current at Cartagena that "2,000 men had left Bogota for the Isthmus, and were daily expected at Barranquilla. The purpose of their visit was not stated, but it was supposed to have some relation to the coaling station business, which the Colombian government is evidently disposed to resent in the form in which it has been attempted." We fancy, however, that a good deal of this bluster proceeds from the Panama Railroad, which has an interest in the De Lesseps canal; for to this latter, from some mysterious reason, the movements of the *Kearsarge* and *Adams* are conceived to be hostile.

SECRETARY OF WAR RAMSEY and Gen. Sherman paid a visit to New York on Wednesday and Thursday, May 19 and 20, of this week, for the purpose of making a brief inspection of the forts in the harbor. Col. Thomas F. Barr, Judge-Advocate, accompanied the Secretary, Gen. Sherman being accompanied by his youngest daughter. The party arrived at Jersey City 6:30 A. M., May 19, went on board the *Henry Smith*, in waiting for them, and proceeded to Governor's Island, where they were received by Major-Gen. Hancock and staff—a salute of seventeen guns being fired in their honor. After breakfasting with Gen. Hancock they made a brief inspection of Batteries A and D, 1st Artillery, at Fort Columbus, and of the works, and then visited the rooms of the Military Service Institution, which they examined with special interest. General Sheridan's famous war horse, one of the most interesting curiosities in the museum of the Institution, received especial attention. Gen. Sherman thought the horse a little "off color." The appearance of the rooms and the tasteful display of the many specimens, etc., received marked commendation. The party then went on board the *Henry Smith*, accompanied by Gens. Hancock, Augur, McKeever, and Perry, Admiral Clitz of the Navy, Maj. Sanger, Aides-de-Camp Wharton and Ward, Lieut. Runcie, and others, and proceeded to Fort Wadsworth, where they were received with the usual honors, and after a brief inspection of troops and works visited Fort Hamilton, where the same ceremonies were observed. At this post, where a light battery is stationed, a mimic battle was the principal feature of the inspection. The next place visited was Sandy Hook, where Col. Crispin, Col. Baylor, and Major Conly, of the Ordnance Department, were on hand to receive the visitors. Some interesting practice from the various long-range and other guns was here witnessed, after which the party returned

to New York. Thursday morning, May 20, the *Henry Smith* was in readiness at foot of 23d street, East River, and shortly after 9 A. M. the Secretary and General and party went on board and paid a visit to Willet's Point, Fort Schuyler, and David's Island, and other interesting Government works in that vicinity. At Willet's Point some interesting exercises, under the direction of Gen. Abbot, were witnessed. The inspections were highly satisfactory, and if the fortifications of the harbor were only in as good condition, and efficiency as the troops and their arms, and such other matters as lie within the power of commanding officers, but little would remain to be done. Gen. Sherman and Mr. Ramsey attended on Thursday evening a dinner given by those members of the New York Union League Club who joined it prior to the close of the war. The General responded to the toast "The Army," and Mr. Ramsey to the toast "The President."

We have received a copy of the "Regimental Chronicle of the 60th Royal Rifles," by Capt. Nesbit Willoughby Wallace, of that regiment. The work, which is handsomely illustrated, has a peculiar interest for Americans. The regiment was originally called the 63d, or Royal American Regiment of Foot, and its formation dates from the middle of last century. In May, 1756, war was declared between Great Britain and France, and in order to strengthen the British forces in America authority was given to raise this regiment for service in British North America. The Earl of Loudon was appointed its colonel in chief. The men were required to serve only in America. In August, 1756, the title was changed to "the 60th or the Royal American Regiment of Foot." In course of time various battalions were added to it for service in other countries. The name of the regiment was frequently changed, but in 1830 it was designated as the 60th or King's Royal Rifle Corps, which designation it still retains. Prince Albert was for some time its colonel-in-chief. The Duke of Cambridge now holds the position. The motto of the regiment is "Celer et audax," said to have been bestowed by Gen. Wolfe for its distinguished bravery at the siege of Quebec in 1759. In 1756 its depots were at Albany and New York, and in the Revolutionary War it saw much service against our troops. It is a distinguished regiment, and has always held a deservedly high reputation. The work is published by Harrison, of Pall Mall, London.

WM. PRATT WAINWRIGHT, formerly of the 76th New York Volunteers, is the author of a little book upon "Radical-Mechanics of Animal Locomotion, with remarks on the setting up of soldiers, horse and foot, and on the supplying of cavalry horses." Colonel Wainwright has dedicated the work to the 76th, which he commanded in several engagements during a portion of the war. It contains much abstruse information on the subject of locomotion in general, and of the locomotion of soldiers and war horses in particular, and lays down rules which it would be well for those who understand them to follow. The work is evidently the result of much study, but it is too abstruse for general use. Take for example this description of the distinction between the trot and the pace:

In the trot, the movement was begun with the ophidian S acting with the eye diagonal to the rear appui, and extending to the third S, and finally to the neck S, concluded by this S acting with the digastric collateral with the rear appui. We suppose the pace to be begun with the neck S and the collateral digastric, to extend to the third S, and finally to be concluded by the ophidian S and the diagonal eye. There was what might be called an "ophidian action" of the head articulation coming from the spine in the eye movement of the trot, but we have now the thorough action of the separate condyles; this ended the trot, but begins the pace, and the sterno-mastoids bring the tractions first to the sternum. The sternal tractions are (§ 118) collateral, and hence the point of appui will be two feet of the same side, instead of as in the trot, diagonal.

* Radical-Mechanics of Animal Locomotion. With Remarks on the Setting-Up of Soldiers, Horse and Foot, and on the Supplying of Cavalry Horses. By William Pratt Wainwright, formerly Colonel Commanding Seventy-sixth New York Infantry Volunteers. New York: Published for the author by D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray and 27 Warren streets. 1880.

THE Secretary of War has taken a good deal of interest in the so-called Howgate Expedition to the Arctic regions, but we do not see how it can get off at an early date unless Congress comes to the rescue and makes an appropriation for the outfit of the vessel. Should no appropriation be made we fear that the Army will be called upon to furnish all the men and the supplies. It is true that the little vessel which is to convey the party has been safely launched, and the house in which they are to live is ready to go on board; but there are yet many things to be done for which the means are not yet provided. Lieut. Doane, of the 2d Cavalry, and his party have been ordered to Washington, and Lieutenant Adolphus W. Greely, of the 5th Cavalry, who has passed his military life in the Signal Corps, has also been detailed as the signal officer of the expedition.

As Lieut. Howgate has never had any intention of going with the party, we do not see the propriety of calling this the Howgate Expedition. Should it never start but few tears would be shed, as but few persons care anything about it, and those who have thought anything about it have no faith in any great benefit to be derived from it. The men who go into the Arctic regions will not remain there more than one winter if they can possibly avoid it. They can live on seals blood and blubber for a few months perhaps, but even the Esquimaux cannot live in the regions near the pole more than a few weeks or months at a time. We will not probably send a fresh colony every year, and the best we can hope is that some of those who go out now will return to us alive.

Is the "Italian Navy," which opens the *United Service* for June, Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. N., gives some interesting statistics, and concludes by saying that "if the *Duilio* and the *Dandolo* prove to be entirely successful Italy will possess the most powerful ships in continental Europe." In "Indian Story Land," Captain J. S. Payne, 5th Cavalry, gives an interesting account of personal visits and experiences. "The career of Commander W. B. Cushing, U. S. N.," by Rear Admiral Annen, recalls vividly the heroic action which resulted in the sinking of the rebel ironclad *Albemarle*, in the Roanoke river in 1864. General DePeyster's "Cavalry" is written in the author's well known style, and is crowded with the historical facts and antique lore in which he delights. "Dai Nippon," by Capt. R. S. Collum of the Marine Corps, contrasts China with Japan, much in favor of the latter. "Lineal vs. Regimental Promotion," by Captain Henry Romeyn, U. S. A., is a powerful argument in favor of the former. Commodore Simpson, U. S. N., gives part 2d of the "Wants of the Navy," dwelling particularly upon "cannon." Major H. W. Closson, U. S. A., gives more of his "Bits of Army Etymology," which are both amusing and instructive. Rear-Admiral Preble contributes an article on "Naval Uniforms," which covers a period of two hundred and more years, and gives us a good idea of what uniforms used to be and what they are now. "The Duties of Staff Officers" is by Major J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., and is a reproduction of the able paper read by that officer before the staff of the 11th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., in Brooklyn, April 6, 1880. Lieut. James Chester, 3d U. S. Artillery, has an interesting article on "Seacoast Cannon and the Artillery Problem of Harbor Defence," in which he deplores the "many unfinished works at the entrances of our harbors." He makes a strong plea for the artilleryman (as against the specialist), who should have "recognition as an important actor in the drama of defence," and be "heard on the subject of the machinery and the appliances of the play."

SINCE our last report in JOURNAL of May 1, we have received the following approvals of Mr. Butterworth's bill, making retirement in the Army compulsory at the age of 62. From Fort Gaston, Cal., three; from Fort Colville, Wash. Ty., five; from San Diego Barracks, Cal., three. This number, added to those who have already signified their approval, makes 132, and adds to the list by regiments, the 2d U. S. Infantry.

LIEUT. W. T. HOWARD, 2d Artillery, aide-de-camp to Gen. Ord, and acting judge-advocate of the Department of Texas, has prepared useful "instructions for court-martial compiled from existing laws, orders and decisions," which have been published in the series of General Orders from Department Headquarters (G. O. 11 of May 13, 1880). The instructions are a valuable addition to the current court-martial literature.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1880.

Circular No. 15.

Commanding officers of training ships, when receiving apprentices from cruising vessels, will have them examined by the permanent board as to their professional qualifications.

These apprentices may be advanced from time to time, in accordance with their proficiency, as high as seamen, upon the recommendation of the board, without regard to the complement of the ship, and to the rating of petty officers as vacancies may occur, if found in all respects qualified.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1880.

Circular No. 16.

Commanding officers of cruising vessels having apprentices on board may, upon the recommendation of a board of officers, advance them to ordinary seamen of the 2d class during the first year, to ordinary seamen during the second year, and to seamen during the third year of their cruise, without regard to the complement of the ship; and when these apprentices have obtained the rating of seamen, they may be advanced to the rating of petty officers as vacancies occur, if found qualified by a board.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

COMPANY TAILORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The extravagant tax on soldiers for altering their clothing seems to call for reform. Col. Scott, in his valuable Digest, quotes the old law of 1799, fixing the cost for alterations at twenty-five cents for each coat, eight cents for breeches, etc., and shows that this is superseded so that company commanders now arrange the tariff. Unquestionably they can and do, but it seems to the writer at rates altogether too high—for instance the general price list is about as follows:

Uniform coat.....	\$2 50 to \$3 00
Blouse.....	1 50 to 2 50
Trousers (making or altering).....	1 50 to 3 00
Attaching stripes and chevrons.....	25 to 50

and since these are ruling rates, it is probable that no one company commander feels like setting his judgment of fairness against that of all others. At these rates the company tailor earns from thirty to sixty dollars monthly, in addition to his regular pay and allowances; the only objection to this is that it comes out of the pockets of his comrades who perform his share of duty in addition to their own. Why should he be entitled to more than a first class company carpenter or blacksmith, who may at the most be allowed \$10 extra monthly pay, and generally don't even get the twenty cents per diem?

It is a pleasing fiction that the men are, or can be, measured for their clothing, and so get their proper sizes—sizes which seem to be based on inflexible rules, that a man of certain height is necessarily of certain breadth of beam; but nature don't conform to these rules, or it may be that terrapin, or the "supper by Pinard," upsets the theory. As a matter of fact, all the men are forced to have their clothing altered or adjusted by the tailor. There is also a slight difficulty in preparing the annual estimate of sizes of clothing required. This estimate is prepared by the company commander in February, for clothing to be issued during the twelve months commencing from the following July, and as recruits who will join the company during these twelve months have not yet been enlisted, it is, so to speak, embarrassing as it were, to give their measurements with entire accuracy.

Now, gentle reader, don't say "Oh! it's very easy to knock down plans, give us something new," or words to that effect. We are coming to that, and not being egotistical will concede that others may devise better plans if the subject is agitated. The European system of regimental tailoring, or rather that in our Army, is details of the necessary tailors from the companies to work under the post quartermaster, to receive the extra pay of 35 cents per diem; this extra pay to be reimbursed the government by the men benefited, as near as might be, by a scale of prices to be fixed from headquarters. The result would probably be about twenty-five cents for altering trousers, thirty-five cents for fitting coats, etc.; the other matters of detail, involving question of purchase of and repair of sewing machines, extra linings, etc., easily arranged by a board of company commanders; or let the company commander control the tailoring under a similar plan for his own company. Anything will do which will relieve the men of this heavy tax. ONE-NINTH.

HINTS FOR THE LINE—No. 5.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The following is suggested as a just method of rewarding individual officers and soldiers for special acts of gallantry in action, or unusually severe work in their performance of duty. A special reward to be valuable must be believed to have been earned by honest and faithful work, and to have been given on the recommendation of disinterested experts, on a calm and thorough investigation of all the circumstances. Rewards should be given to individuals only; never to an entire organization. The rarer the reward the more valuable.

To leave the decision as to who is entitled to rewards, and who not, to a single individual, can never be satisfactory, as it would be believed that he was biased by relationship, friendship, or by personal or political influence; and whether correctly or not, it would destroy the value of the rewards, as their special value depends upon the belief that they are justly given. Authorize every officer or soldier to report any officer or soldier who, in his opinion, is entitled to special reward, accompanying his report with affidavits of persons present, giving in detail full description of the affair, and names of all witnesses. A board consisting of the three senior officers in each department, or during a war, in each division, to meet once each year, or after each battle, to decide what captains, lieutenants and enlisted men are entitled to special rewards. A second board consisting of the three senior corps commanders to decide what junior generals and field officers are entitled to special rewards.

The rules governing the boards should be so carefully framed that even the most jealous could not believe the members unjust in their decisions. All members should be on oath; their vote or opinion should be a secret. No member should be retained if he is related by blood or marriage to the officer or soldier whose case is before the board, but should be replaced by the next junior in the command. Officers or soldiers should be allowed to object (by letter) to any member for prejudice in their cases, and in all cases the challenged member should be replaced by the next in rank.

No special reward should be given for performing duty that can be reasonably expected of any military man of the same grade. Military men are employed and

paid in order to encounter danger and hardship. No special reward should be given for conduct that would have subjected the individual to just censure or a court-martial had he acted differently from what he did. No reward should be given for senseless, reckless and useless exposure to danger.

Special individual rewards should only be given for accomplishing or attempting to accomplish something by great exposure to danger, which if attained could be supposed to be of benefit to the service, that not more than one or two soldiers of same grade out of a hundred similarly placed would have had the courage to have acted in a similar manner. Special rewards for service should be the same for all grades.

Rewards for work without exposure to danger should be for severe, able, but necessary work. It should be largely in excess of what the majority of military men of the same grade would have performed under similar circumstances. Rewards for service without danger should be certificates of merit only. Rewards for dangerous service should be certificates of merit and medals.

The lowest or third grade of medal should be of bronze, with appropriate devices, with name, rank and regiment of the recipient, with name and date of action. It should carry with it the certificate of merit of third grade, which should entitle the holder (whether officer or soldier) to \$5 extra pay per month for life, whether he remains in the service or leaves it, and is not to forfeit it by any conduct or crime he may commit.

Medals of second class should be of silver, and carry with it certificates of second class, entitling the holder to ten dollars pay per month for life. Medals of first class should be of gold, and accompanied by a first-class certificate carrying with it twenty dollars per month pay for life.

It should be made obligatory on all persons having medals to wear them on all occasions, social or official, whenever the dress-coat and shoulder-knots are worn. Lieutenants and enlisted men having special rewards should be excused from fatigue details.

Special rewards for work not accompanied by danger should receive certificates of merit with pay as above mentioned, but not medals; in order that while all unusually good work may be rewarded, the greatest distinction may be given to work that is accompanied by danger.

To give as much agreeable notoriety as possible the order for the board to meet should state the name, rank, and regiment of each person whose case is to be examined by the board. The order announcing the decision of the board should do the same.

Each headquarters through which the report of the board passes to reach the President should have the power to return the report to the board for re-consideration, if desired, to diminish the number recommended for special reward; but neither the president or any headquarters should be allowed to return the report in order to increase the number.

The President should have the power to diminish the number or grade of the rewards recommended by the board. A difference of opinion between any headquarters and a board should result in not granting the reward in that particular case, as the reward should only be given in undoubted cases. All special rewards should be delivered in the presence of all the troops in the vicinity, and by the senior officer present.

Properly carried out, the above would be a just and uniform system for rewarding special good conduct.

Every person receiving a reward would become a marked and prominent man in his own grade and in the eyes of his seniors and juniors as well. If he possesses the other qualifications necessary for promotion, and can be promoted without injustice to others, he will obtain promotion also.

The Army Register should contain a special list of all persons (officers or soldiers) who have received special rewards, giving their full record and describing the conduct or work for which they received special rewards. LINE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1880.

In the year of Grace, 1833, General Jackson—never dreaming of the troubles he was inflicting upon the nation in general, and on the 1st regiment of Dragoons in particular—appointed Mr. J. W. Shaumburg a 2d lieutenant in the aforesaid regiment. In 1836 the lieutenant wished a leave of absence which Colonel Kearny did not approve of, and so he resigned then and there. But like a great many other officers who gave up their commissions in a pet, Mr. Shaumburg regretted his action, and then it was a question of how to get back again. Now, at the time of his resignation, July 31, Shaumburg was a 2d lieutenant, but as 1st Lieut. Jas. F. Izard had been killed by the Indians in Florida in March, and Capt. David Hunter had resigned July 4 of that year, Shaumburg was entitled to be a 1st lieutenant from July 4, and he recalled his resignation as 2d lieutenant, inasmuch as he was not, or ought not to have been such, at the date of resignation. But it was too late. The resignation had been accepted, and Gen. Roger Jones, who was Adjutant-General, told him so, doubtless with tears in his eyes.

And then commenced the trouble. Never did Billy McGarrhan or Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines proceed to get their rights with more pertinacity than did the late Lieut. Shaumburg. Bill after bill was introduced in Congress for his restoration to the Service, but somehow or other they could never get the bill through both Houses. There were many troubles and trials to be endured by the late lieutenant in getting his bill through. One file in the regiment was considerable in those days of slow promotion, and there was Phil. Kearny, and Thompson, and "Billy" Grier, and Bob Chilton, all lieutenants, and they had been junior to Shaumburg, and they did not care to see him come back to their

detriment. So they had some lively squabbling and a good deal of "chinning" for several years; Shaumburg always retiring from Washington at the close of the session sad, disheartened, and grieved at the hard heartedness of Congress.

And so for more than forty years the late lieutenant has been knocking at the door for justice. At last there appears to be a ray of hope. A giant weighing 90 pounds in his stocking feet has put his hand to the work. Mr. Alexander Stephens has introduced a bill "to reinstate the name of James W. Shaumburg on the Army Register and for his relief." This was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and we shall anxiously await the opinion of the Committee. As some of the gentlemen on it were not probably born when bills of a similar nature were brought in annually, we feel quite sure that they will consider it as a piece of ancient history. If they wish to send "for persons and papers" in considering the case, they will find plenty of the latter and but few of the former who will know any thing of it. Billy Grier is the only man who knows any thing of the inwardness of the case, so send for Billy by all means. Let us finish up this case and then go to old Tom Worthington. EBBITT.

ARMS FOR OUR TROOPS.

FORT KEOGH, MONTANA, NOV. 15, 1879.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

SIR: In order that the important question as to the efficiency of arms in the hands of our troops may not be wholly dismissed by the flourish of a single pen, and to correct an erroneous impression that is liable to prevail from an erroneous statement of the Chief of Ordnance regarding neglect of duty, I will, in accordance with endorsement of July 15, 1879, make a brief rejoinder. I must, however, decline to notice, or make answer, to what I regard as invidious allusions, and offensively personal insinuations, contained in the letter of Brig.-Gen. Benét of July 12, 1879. His letter of that date substantially admits what I claimed: "That by law and regulations 'small arms' are classed as ordnance stores, and therefore can be obtained either by purchase or fabrication." Sec. 1672, Revised Statutes, relates to the manufacture of muskets and carbines, and not to the fabrication, or purchase of arms.

My orders, and the official documents of my command, will show that I have made every effort to keep my command effectively supplied, and have frequently had the arms of my troops changed for the better. At one time the rifles of nearly an entire company were found defective after a single engagement, and changed for new. I have endeavored not to weaken the confidence of my command by complaining, or trying to obtain others of a different model, until there was a fair prospect of success. During the last few years the question of magazine guns has been widely discussed, yet the only material change is the partial adoption of the Hotchkiss magazine rifle, with many objectionable features, using the same barrels and cartridges as the old Springfield, and issued to the Army for trial, not in comparison with other magazine rifles, as the Lee, Remington, Burgess, and latest models of Winchester, but with the old Springfield single breech-loader. Of course opinions from the Army, under such circumstances, must be very much like those of the judge who heard but one side of the case. While a member of the Equipment Board the Honorable Secretary of War referred to the Lee magazine rifle for examination and report. The results were so satisfactory that I asked to have my regiment supplied with them, at a cost not to exceed that of the Springfield or Hotchkiss guns. I have used the Lee magazine rifle for months on the target ground, and in the field, and know it to be superior to the Springfield or Hotchkiss. Having obtained this information I would not have been blameless if I had risked my command in an engagement without making every effort to obtain the Lee rifles.

Great objection is taken to my remark, "ordnance officers who never risk their lives in the field with any arms." I distinctly disclaim any unfair reflection upon the Ordnance Corps, or any individual member thereof. It must be admitted that the Ordnance Corps do not have to risk their lives fighting in line with troops the same as other officers. It is true that one promising young ordnance officer has recently been killed, but not in the line of his duty, while the list of mortality from McPherson, Kearney, Sedgwick, and Canby, down to the lieutenants numbered by the tens of thousands, would confirm the statement: hence ordnance officers cannot be as deeply interested in this subject as those who have to take the responsibilities and risks of battle. I may be pardoned in presuming to be somewhat familiar with "our military annals," and the services of "Howard," "Reno," "Sill," and "Strong," having served with nearly all in the field. They are alluded to as ordnance officers, which is incorrect; they were not even acting in that capacity, and were in command of large bodies of men at the time they were killed or wounded. Even these men, heroes and martyrs, able and distinguished as they were, as well as such men as Terry, Schofield, Hancock, Sheridan, Sherman, Grant, Meade, and Thomas, had they all been living and in the Army, would all have been debarred by a special act of Congress, passed under some influence, from deciding upon the merits, or demerits, of arms with which victories are lost or won, and here we come to the vital question raised in this issue—that which the Honorable Secretary asked to have his attention called to and the Generals of the Army have protested against, but which the Chief of Ordnance in his long letter fails to notice, namely, whether the choice of weapons has been taken out of the hands of the President, Secretary of War, and entire Army, with the exception of a few ordnance officers, and, if so, under whose influence this has been done. In my previous letter I asked to have this matter referred to the military committees of Congress, in order that this special legislation might be fully understood, also that measures might be taken to ascertain whether we have been and are supplied with the best arms that

could have been obtained. This question is not only important to a single regiment on the frontier, but to the entire Army and military power of the nation. My allusion to the national militia was simply to show that, by ordnance reports, small arms were classed as ordnance stores; yet, as the Chief of Ordnance has raised the question of supplies to the militia, Congress can also examine that important question and ascertain whether the militia has been supplied with the best arms that could have been obtained with the \$200,000 annually drawn from the United States Treasury for the purchase or manufacture of arms for the militia.

According to official reports we find them supplied with

Spencer carbines and rifles.....	calibre 50.
Springfield muzzle-loaders.....	calibre 50 and 58.
Springfield breech-loaders.....	calibre 45 and 50.
Sharps carbine and rifles.....	calibre 45 and 50.
Remington breech-loaders.....	calibre 50.
Springfield breech-loaders.....	calibre 58.
Roberts breech-loaders.....	
Belgian muzzle-loaders.....	
Enfield muzzle-loaders.....	calibre 57.
Springfield cadet rifle.....	calibre 45.
Springfield cadet musket.....	calibre 50.
French rifle musket.....	calibre 69 and 71.

The above would show our militia to be dependent upon fire arms of almost every calibre from 45 to 71, and method of loading—using cartridges of all forms of construction, centre fire, rim fire, metallic paper, and linen—that has been declared obsolete.

In the event of internecine disturbances, similar to those already experienced in 1861 and 1877, when the militia would be called to act an important part, could anything but disaster be expected if they met the well equipped rifle clubs of the country or foreign troops? Any rule affecting the national forces would be likely to affect the national militia.

My only object in this matter has been to obtain the most effective weapons for my command, be it large or small, and, in this discussion, attention has been called to the whole subject. If it results in making my command, or any other, State or national, force more effective, my object will have been attained.

Very respectfully, etc., NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel 5th Inf., Bvt. Major-Gen., U. S. A.

(Communicated to the Army and Navy Journal) INTEROCEANIC COMMUNICATION.

THE question with me is not as to which of the great schemes for communicating between the Atlantic and the Pacific is best; in my mind the questions arise: do we want any canal or railway capable of transporting the largest class of vessels from ocean to ocean at a cost of two or three hundred millions of dollars, and of many lives? Are the existing avenues of commerce insufficient for the general commerce of the world? How much shall we shorten the time in getting merchandise from Europe and from the United States on the Atlantic side to Australia, New Zealand, the Isles of the Pacific, and other marts of trade in that ocean? Is it important the goods go in the same ship from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Will the commerce of the world, including all the means of transport by canals and railroads and by sea, be essentially benefited by not breaking bulk, and by gaining a couple of days in time? When we come to analyze the benefits to be derived from a ship canal or a railroad capable of bearing a loaded ship, we come down to the saving of unloading and reloading; the cost of some storage, and a delay of a day or two.

I assume that the delay will be about the same; and the cost of going from sea to sea by canal or ship railway without breaking bulk will about balance the cost of the present railway transportation, loading, unloading, and storage. As to the existing facilities for trade the Suez Canal is all-sufficient for the trade between Europe and the East and the Southeast. Ships now go to Australia and adjacent countries by that route in about the same time that would be required to go there by the Isthmus. We can now land goods from Boston at Honolulu in twenty days or less. Suppose an extreme case: say from England to Valparaiso; the difference between the Isthmus and the Straits of Magellan will not be far from 1,200 miles in favor of the former, or about four days run for a fast steamer; this apparent saving of time would be cut down about fifty per cent. by the delay at the Isthmus. I assume also that a good sailing ship, with means to tow through the Straits, would make the passage out and home sooner by the Straits owing to the prevalence of better winds.

A straight line drawn on a Mercator's chart of the world from the English coast to New Zealand will nearly cut through the Isthmus; lines drawn from the same point through the Straits of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, and the Red Sea, to the centre of trade in Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales, will be found of about the same length, roughly estimated at 8,500 miles. For the trade of Peru and ports between there and the Equator, the canal would afford some advantages.

I consider that all the ports on the West coast, north of the mouth of the Gulf of California, can as well be supplied from the Pacific ports, where we now have communication by rail, as by Panama, and that when all the rail facilities now in progress are finished we shall want no canal for the supply of any ports north of Mazatlan.

I would ask what great marts of trade will be benefited by the new route? Commerce is limited by the requirements of the population of the world, and I hold that we have now in operation and in progress sufficient avenues of trade to accumulate a considerable increase. We can get our tea, silk, and rhubarb just as soon as we want them by the Suez Canal, and by rail across the States. If the means for transportation continue uninterrupted; if the stream of commerce remains continuous and reliable, it matters little whether we get our carriage done in thirty or forty days. I cannot see, therefore, that we are suffering or likely to suffer dur-

ing the present century for want of transit facilities. The money value of saving of time and of distances is very much overestimated. Of course, I should like always to save time, which is money; but the cost may be too great.

If the facilities for transit are really insufficient for the world's commerce, and if it be thought well to increase them, let it be by improving the seaports on both sides of the continent, and by supplying vessels in sufficient numbers to avoid all delays in the transshipment and conveyance of cargoes; let the railway be doubled in capacity; this can be done at a very much smaller cost in money and in lives than to carry out either of the schemes proposed. Suppose that a much larger trade should grow up between the Atlantic and Pacific marts, it will only be necessary to organize fast lines of steamers in sufficient numbers to obviate all delay in getting cargoes transferred from one side to the other. It is doubtless true that there may be individual cases where it will be convenient to get a ship from one ocean to the other without breaking bulk, as, for instance, a ship with a cargo of ice; but long before any ship canal or ship railroad can be built, we shall have the ice making machine as common in our homes as the sewing machine.

Taking the large amount of capital already invested in railroads and canals, I cannot see that the commerce of the world, already overdone, can be made more profitable by a cut through or by a ship railway.

No just comparison can be made between the commercial value of the Suez Canal and the new routes. The political advantages between them are largely in favor of the former.

In expressing these views I shall expect to be put down as a man wholly wanting in enterprise; or, it will be said that I am largely interested in established lines. But I have heretofore been called "two enterprising." In times past, when actively engaged in commerce by sea, I did something to encourage new projects; I was interested in sending the first steamer to China; the first to British India; the first to the inner waters of California; the first propeller packet to England under the American flag; I built the first iron commercial vessels in New England, and I have generally been considered in advance of the times. Sometimes, it is said, that the new scheme, if ever carried out, will interfere with the roads across the continent. I have no fears of any such result; these roads depend mainly on local traffic and on the sale of lands, and they do not in any considerable degree depend on through traffic; that is to say, on goods bound from the East coast of America and Europe to ports in the Pacific. As to the saving of distances, as I have said before, let any one take a map of the world and run lines from the great starting point—the English channel—to all ports in the East and Southeast where trade centres, and I think he must see that the gain to be realized by the proposed ship canal or the gigantic railroad is very much over-estimated.

From the Atlantic States we should save something by going through the cut; from Europe very little. But, as for the first, I am of opinion that for many years to come all the trade we require can be well done by the Panama and other existing roads.

A common adage says: "Figures do not lie." In a very long and somewhat active life I have had much experience of estimates by figures and statistics, and I have found them often to lie very much, so that when I read of the cost and the earnings of Lessep's canal, and of its maintenance, I feel very little confidence in the figures.

If the opening of the transit through the continent is to increase and encourage commerce in any considerable degree, I would enquire where it is to come from? Can we suppose that our wants will suddenly increase, also our ability to pay for them? Unless that should be the case, where is the trade to come from? Perhaps the great projectors of the new enterprises expect eternal peace between the nations and a very large increase of population, so that more of the necessities and the luxuries of life would be required! I confess that I am not so sanguine. I believe, as before stated, that the commerce of the world is already overdone, and that we ought to devise new processes for economic living rather than wasting our means on a project so costly and of such questionable utility as the proposed grand ship canal. R. B. FORBES.

May, 1880.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To W. H. Van Gieson, of White Water, Wis., for a breech loading fire arm. A screw engaging with a threaded groove at the end of the eccentric hinge-pin turns the latter to move the barrels to or from the breech.

To G. P. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn., for a cartridge. As an improvement in the art of manufacturing paper cartridge-shells, first partially forming a flange on the metal head, then placing said head with its open flange on the paper tube, and by compressing the wad forcing the end of the tube outward into the cavity of the flange and clamping it there by compressing the flange upon it, as set forth.

To E. Nagant and L. Nagant, Liege, Belgium, for a revolving pistol. The handle has a piece of wood interposed between two flat straps forming the frame. The springs of the lock are compressed by the guard-lever.

To Lieut. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, for a knapsack, all accented, elastic supports jointed and provided with slides and adapted to rest in sheaths and sockets.

To C. W. Carr, of Carlinville, Ill., for a cartridge capping and uncapping implement. A removable cap box is attached to the front of the implement, through an opening in which the caps are forced into the priming-chamber of the cartridge.

To Major George W. Schofield, 10th U. S. Cavalry, for a revolving fire arm.

To Jas. H. Bullard, of Springfield, Mass., for a revolving fire arm.

The New York Herald speaks of the second number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" as "an imposing number."

The population of the Netherlands in 1879 is estimated at 3,924,792, an increase of 1,300,000 since 1829.

THE WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY.

On Friday, May 14, the Warren Court of Inquiry resumed its examination of witnesses at Governor's Island. Major Benyard, with whose testimony we closed our last week's summary, was recalled and questioned by Gen. Hancock on a few points.

He said: "I did not look at my watch, but I think I received the order to examine the bridge about 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st of March." The current where he put up the bridge was moderate. The old bridge had been about 50 feet long, and the new one was about thirty. The stream was about 30 feet wide. Mr. Stickney then introduced a statement of Professor Michie as to the time of the moon's setting on the evening of the 31st of March, 1865, as 10.33 o'clock. Witness said, in answer to Major Gardner, that he had made the statement that he received the order at 11 o'clock, but he did not look at his watch, and was now under the impression that it was as early as 10 o'clock, as the moon was shining when he first visited the bridge, but had set when he returned to build it, about an hour later.

Capt. James W. Wadsworth, son of the Gen. Wadsworth who was killed during the Wilderness campaign, next testified:

He was an aide on Gen. Warren's staff on the eve of the battle of Five Forks. He remembered being sent by General Warren to ascertain whether Gravelly Run was fordable by infantry. He found the stream running "bank" full, the bridge was gone, but some of the "stringers" were left; he paced one of them to ascertain its length, and he remembered reporting to Gen. Warren that the bridge was about 33 feet long. The night was very dark; but not so dark that he could not see, at some distance, an officer of a cavalry patrol who was crossing the stream on horseback. His impression was that the horse had to swim for a few feet, but he could not be certain. The water was about up to the saddle-girths, and the movements of the animal were those of a creature swimming. He reported the state of the stream to Warren. Maj. Benyard confirmed his report, and a party of men was sent to rebuild the bridge. The road from J. Boisseau's to Five Forks was extremely bad. He was with Gen. Ayres while his division was moving toward Five Forks, and the troops moved as rapidly as infantry generally move. The road was extremely muddy and cut up, but there was no halt and no delay. The average was as good as that of infantry generally—very good, considering the state of the roads.

The witness next described the engagement at Five Forks. Warren's command was got in motion about 4 p. m., and pushed rapidly forward. At the White Oak road, to the best of his recollection, Gen. Ayres wheeled to the left, so as to make a direct attack on the angle of the rebel works. He remembered Gen. Warren sending him to Gen. Ayres soon after the latter became engaged, to inquire how he was getting on. Ayres reported that he was getting on very well, and witness went back to find Warren and reassure him. Gen. Sheridan was with Ayres's column at the time, but there was no faltering or confusion so far as he saw. While he was gone, Warren had moved further to the west, in the direction of the Ford road, and, not finding him where he expected, he turned and rode in a westerly direction toward the Ford road, then north toward the point where he supposed Warren must be. It took him sometime to find Warren, who was just in the edge of a clearing near R. Sidney's house. There was fighting at this point, but it was not very severe. He had no sooner reported than he was sent to Griffin with a message from Gen. Warren, and rode due west until he ran against a rebel force and was obliged to turn back. The firing was still heavy at the south. On his return Gen. Warren's headquarters were on the south of the White Oak road, near Mrs. Gillian's. The action was practically over at 6.30 p. m.

The next witness, Gen. James W. Forsyth, who was chief of Gen. Sheridan's staff in the war, was listened to with marked attention.

He said the battle of Dinwiddie (preliminary to Five Forks) ended at sundown, March 31; no one slept that night; Col. John Kelly and Capt. Sheridan carried despatches to Grant; the next morning there was some talk about Warren's delay; Sheridan placed himself and staff in front of Warren's division and was in the line of battle all through the fight. Witness rode with Sheridan in the charge on the enemy's works, and he said the General was under fire from the beginning to the end of the battle—from half-past four until after dusk. Witness carried Sheridan's orders to relieve Gen. Warren and told him to report to Grant; Sheridan had not said what he was going to do with Warren previously, but he was very indignant and impatient at the delay; Grant had sent him (Sheridan) permission to relieve Warren if necessary. Witness did not know what Sheridan might have said to his aides-de-camp; only knew that he said nothing to him about removing Warren. He identified the despatch signed by Gen. Webb, of Gen. Meade's staff, as having been received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters during the night of the battle of Dinwiddie. Gen. Forsyth remembered the despatch, but could not recall the hour at which it was received.

On Saturday, May 15, Gen. Warren, at the opening of the court, announced that he would be glad to learn the whereabouts of Capt. N. J. Horrell, formerly of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry. When last heard from he was out West among the mines. Gen. G. A. Forsyth then took the stand.

He carried the 3 a. m. despatch from Sheridan to Warren; he forded Gravelly Run and reached Warren just before daylight; he had no escort; saw no bridge; his horse waded it without difficulty, and he stopped in the middle of the stream to drink; Warren was found at Wilson's house reclining on a settee; it was dark, and he read the despatch by a light; looked at his watch and immediately called his adjutant-general and gave him some orders; witness left Sheridan's headquarters a little after 3 a. m., and started back about half-past 4 o'clock; he did not see any of Ayres's men nor any other troops; he travelled by the Boydton plank road both ways, and reached Sheridan in the gray of the morning just as the troops were moving out; the ground was muddy, but he had no difficulty in getting along; the water did not come up to his horse's body.

"Are you positive there was no new bridge there?" "As positive as I can be. I crossed the river a short distance down the stream from the old bridge, and am positive that if there had been a new bridge I should have seen it."

Witness went with Gen. Sheridan and remained with him while the 5th Corps were coming up. The cavalry were engaged with the enemy during the morning, holding them in their trenches. Ayres's division, at the beginning of the battle, staggered a little, but it lasted but a short time.

"I do not mean to reflect on the corps at all," said the witness, "but they were checked at first as the best of us are at times." He rushed out and assisted in cheering the men, when they soon recovered. Then he saw the troops defecting to the right and heard Gen. Sheridan say that the men must be brought into the fight. His impression was that this division was Crawford's division. He did not see Gen.

Crawford at first, but saw one of his officers commanding a brigade, and told him to swing in his men to the left. This officer replied that he was taking his orders from Gen. Crawford. He then found Col. Kellogg, who was in command of the 1st Brigade of Gen. Crawford's division, and tried to get him to bring his men in to the left. He refused to do so, saying that he was taking his orders from Gen. Crawford. Witness tried to see Gen. Crawford again but could not find him, and again returned to Col. Kellogg.

He used Gen. Sheridan's order and tried to bring the troops back to the left, but they would not recognize him, and for a time the conversation was in "italics," said the witness; the brigade finally wheeled and the enemy opened fire with great vigor. Warren rode up and wanted to know what the men were doing there. He replied to Gen. Warren that they were too far to the right and he was trying to get them back. Gen. Warren said: "It is just what might have been expected," and started to find Gen. Crawford. The witness remained with Kellogg's brigade, and almost immediately they came into conflict with the enemy, who were moving out on a part of Crawford's "right" was in the woods, for he could not find him. He was with the left of Crawford's division all the time during the fighting.

In response to Gen. Hancock witness said that when Gen. Warren saw the troops he asked what they were doing in there, and after he had been answered he said either "It is what I might have expected," or "It is what might have been expected."

"What was the impression that was left on your mind by Gen. Warren's remark?" "I thought that he had relied upon some one who had failed to do as he expected."

The witness did not know the order of battle, but his impression was that the 5th Corps was to strike the enemy at the same time the cavalry turned their flank. He saw Winthrop move into the fight, and his impression was that he came in on his left.

Col. Michael V. Sheridan testified to carrying despatches from Sheridan to Gen. Grant; he left Grant's headquarters before it had been decided what troops should be sent to reinforce Sheridan, but Grant said they should be sent that night to attack the enemy in the rear; this was on the night before the battle, and he returned to Sheridan's headquarters at Dinwiddie by 10 or half-past 10 o'clock; no one was asleep, for he heard them playing a piano and singing as he rode up.

Gen. Kellogg, the next witness, explained that his orders were to move to the White Oak road, thence wheel to the left and face the sun as the Army advanced on the enemy's works; his brigade was the pivot on which the others were to move; he hesitated to obey Col. Forsyth, as he did not know him, but between Sheridan and his own officer he obeyed Sheridan, wheeled left, became separated, and lost many men; he did not know why Crawford did not come up on his right, according to the programme.

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, testified that he commanded the first brigade of Griffin's division, and that the second brigade reported to him, so that he practically commanded both. Witness described the movements of his command on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday preceding Five Forks. The movement which terminated in that battle commenced on Wednesday afternoon on the Quaker road. The two brigades under his command alone lost 500 men, and he was so severely wounded he did not rejoin his brigade until Friday morning. On Friday morning Crawford and Ayres were ordered along the Boydton plank road, and became hotly engaged after crossing Gravelly Run, toward the north, the intention being to obtain possession of the White Oak road. Griffin's division had not yet crossed, when the rebels attacked Crawford and Ayres with great impetuosity, and drove portions of them pell-mell across the stream into his lines. Gen. Warren ordered witness to advance with his whole command and occupy the field. The men plunged into the water, which was breast high, and the bottom very muddy, and got across as best they could. Having crossed the stream, Gen. Chamberlain reformed the broken Union lines, and forced the enemy back to the White Oak road. Witness described the ground as very rough and marshy, cut up with water courses, and extremely difficult for infantry. He then detailed the movements of his command on the morning of the battle of Five Forks. The men moved as rapidly as possible, and there was no delay. Gen. Sheridan met him early in the morning, and wanted to know where Warren was. Upon being told that he was at the rear of the column, Sheridan said that was where he should expect him to be. Sheridan's manner was very impatient, but witness explained that the night was dark, the roads muddy, the woods marshy and the ground difficult to get over even in daytime; they had to move very carefully in the face of the enemy; General Sheridan seemed satisfied; he had served through the war and knew that all the marching was done as quickly as possible; every one knew that a battle was to be fought that night, and there was no shirking or hesitancy by General Warren; he was active and showed no disposition to hesitate; the men had been continually fighting; they were wet, fatigued and needed rest, but the spirit was to fight; General Warren's disposition to those who knew him personally was the reverse of "indifferent." Witness said he heard him give orders and discuss the situation, and he knew that he was anxious that the battle should be successful. Gen. Warren behaved with great energy and intrepidity that day. His manner was at all times cool and collected, even under intense and mental strain, and that might lead those who did not know him to regard him as apathetic.

On Monday, May 17, Mr. J. B. Cotton, a civil engineer, in the employment of the United States, was called to verify certain maps prepared by himself for the applicant.

In Dec., 1879, he visited the field of Five Forks, passed ten days in making surveys, and had prepared several maps, which by direction of the court were hung upon the wall. The parts of the country covered by woods and undergrowth were colored green. The witness pointed out several inaccuracies in the Gillespie map.

Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, Colonel of the Second Artillery, then took the stand, and said that at Five Forks his division was small, consisting of about 800 men in each of his three brigades. On the morning of the 31st of March his troops were stationed about 500 or 600 yards south of White Oak road. His division was far to the left, with Crawford's next and Griffin's on the right. He received an order from Gen. Warren about 9 o'clock that General Meade wished him to make a reconnaissance to the White Oak road, but not to bring on a battle. When he started the enemy also advanced, moving down to attack him. He is satisfied that if the advance of his division had been delayed fifteen minutes he would have been attacked where he was. The enemy was in strong force, and pushed him gradually back upon Griffin and Crawford. Later in the day the whole corps was formed in order of battle, and the enemy was repulsed and driven back beyond the White Oak road. The Fifth Corps bivouacked within a few hundred yards of Gen. Lee's right, and directly under the rebel works in front of Petersburg. On the night of the 31st of March his division was about five

hundred yards from the White Oak road and about five hundred yards from Griffin's centre. Crawford's division was in the rear. The ground between the White Oak road and Boydton Plank road was very rough and woody and filled with small ravines. The ground was soft and muddy. "How did it compare with other points of country in that part of Virginia?"

"It was the most difficult country to move in. In fact you could not find anything rougher in the world."

He recollected receiving an order directing him to move back to his former position on Boydton Plank road about 9½ or 10 o'clock at night on the 31st. The witness identified a second order from the Fifth Army Corps, dated 11 p. m., March 31st, countermarching the old order and directing him to move up to Boydton Plank road to Dinwiddie Court-house and report to General Sheridan. This change of orders made no delay beyond issuing the ammunitions and rations. He was just preparing to start to the Boydton Plank road. It was very difficult to move his men through the country. When he got to the Boydton Plank road he went to General Warren's headquarters, and was informed by him that he must push forward with the utmost haste to General Sheridan's support, as Sheridan's peril was imminent. His troops were not halted at the Plank road, but pushed forward without a halt to Gravelly run. He did not remember whether he met with any delay at Gravelly run, but thought not, for if there had been serious delay he would have remembered it. He could not remember exactly whether they crossed on a bridge, but thought they did. The witness said very emphatically: "If there was any obstacle it was one that could not be overcome. If it could have been I would have done it." About a mile south of the Run General Ayres was met by an officer from General Sheridan's headquarters. It was his impression that the officer was Col. George A. Forsyth; he had since been told that it was not, but he still believed that his impression was correct. Col. Forsyth rode up and directed him to turn into a road which lay about a mile in his rear—a cross-road running nearly east and west—which would bring his division into action upon the rear of the enemy. The sun was just rising, and that was the only means he had at present of fixing the time. The staff officer had said: "The General did not expect you so soon; he has left Dinwiddie and wants you to turn back and take a cross-road to a point where the enemy could be attacked in the rear;" witness did so, and turned into the cross-road just as morning was breaking; a Confederate picket scampered away and General Ayres threw a skirmish line into the woods while moving south, and exchanging shots with the enemy's skirmishers, perhaps about 9 o'clock, he met General Sheridan near the junction of the Brook road and the road leading down to Dinwiddie; Sheridan ordered him to halt and mass his troops and cook breakfast; he said nothing about delay and made no complaint. If he felt any dissatisfaction, or thought there had been any delay, he did not show any signs of it.

Gen. Ayres, next, in regard to the alleged slowness in getting up to Gravelly Run Church, where the troops formed, said the men marched as rapidly as they could owing to the bad roads and the blockade of wagons, etc.; they could only make about a mile an hour; they had been fighting and marching, with little rest; when the line of battle was formed Gen. Sheridan said, "I will ride with you," and except when he went away at intervals to attend to the battle he was with witness until the assault on the enemy's works was made. Gen. Ayres contradicted the statement that his men had been used to fighting behind breastworks. His first brigade left nearly every officer and 800 men on the field at the battle of the Wilderness. At the battle on the Weldon Railroad they were behind works one day. On not a single other occasion during the war had his men fought behind breastworks.

Then he explained the allegation that his battle line had wavered at the beginning of the battle. Gen. Winthrop (commanding the reserve brigade) was ordered, if any gap was opened at the right by the movements of Crawford, to throw his brigade into it at double quick. The division advanced about 1,000 yards through a piece of woods in front, and broke into an open field through which ran the White Oak road. A staff officer rode up to Gen. Ayres and called his attention to a piece of woods, as probably sheltering a large force of the enemy, and he despatched an order to Winthrop to lose no time in executing a movement intended to protect his right from an enfilading fire. When they were nearly across the opening the Rebels delivered a heavy volley from a piece of woods and the action commenced in earnest. Owing to a mistaken order, one of the brigades came up at double quick, which broke the regularity of the advance, and this onward rush gave an appearance of disorder. There was no facing about, no random firing, and it was the impression of the witness that he did not throw out any skirmish line in making the attack upon the enemy. The men took advantage of the ridges and other inequalities of the surface to protect themselves against the enemy's fire. There was really no disorder in the proper sense of the term, and he was not in the least apprehensive for the success of the day. Order was soon restored by the personal exertions of Gen. Sheridan and the witness, and the troops advanced to the attack. Our men had the blaze of the Rebel guns right in their faces. They returned the fire a few times, then made a rush, and the works were carried. Our boys took 2,100 prisoners and nine battle-flags right there in the corner of the Rebel defences; and it was all done by two brigades that numbered only 1,800 men in all. If the line was disjoined it was caused by men rushing upon the enemy, not to the rear; a brigade commander was shot and the witness took his place, formed a new line of battle and wheeled left upon the Confederates; Crawford had been moving along on the right, but this new condition of things and sudden transposition of the line left Crawford far to the right, and the two divisions became separated; witness charged on the breastworks and took them before Crawford came up. Gen. Ayres said it was the enfilading fire at the beginning that made a new line necessary; the movement was executed in five minutes; the fortifications were concealed by heavy undergrowth, so that they could not be seen until his men were within 100 yards of them; when the works were captured the battle was substantially over. Gen. Ayres said the only order he received from Sheridan was when behind the fortifications just taken, the General ordered him to halt for a time; his orders were received from Gen. Warren.

On his cross-examination Col. Ayres repeated the exact language of Col. Forsyth on the morning of April 1: "Gen. Ayres, Gen. Sheridan wishes you to turn into a road about a mile back that will bring you upon the rear of the enemy. You were not expected so soon at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, or a messenger would have met you before." Witness understood from what Col. Forsyth said that his movement was regarded by Sheridan as having been executed with promptitude. He did not think the men wavered under the Rebel fire. Some apparent disorder had been created by the mistaken order referred to in his direct examination. He remembered riding back with Sheridan, who had his hat in his hand and was waving it, and reprimanded the brigade pretty sharply. Possibly he used strong language, for there was very little time to look up gentle terms in the dictionary.

On Monday, May 18, General Ayres was recalled by the Court to relate the conversation between himself and Gen.

Griffin, just before the assault. He said that Gen. Griffin came riding through the woods and said, "General Ayres, what's up?" and that he replied, "Nothing, except that General Crawford has moved away and left me to fight alone as usual." In response to questions by Major Gardner he said that he certainly had reason to suppose that Crawford's command would have maintained the communication with his right.

General Chamberlain then resumed his recital of the story of Five Forks, begun the preceding Saturday. He said that just after the battle General Warren called together his division and brigade commanders, and, while the troops were preparing to form, fully explained by a diagram the plan of attack and the probable position of the enemy. Griffin's division was in reserve, on the right and rear of Crawford, and Chamberlain's brigade was on Griffin's right. The troops moved forward, and Ayres became engaged. When Chamberlain advanced General Bartlett came up with three of his regiments on his right. It required about fifteen minutes to cross the field. Part of his troops crossed the enemy's works and the others swept along the front. From a second line of the enemy on his right a severe flanking-fire was received, and some of his men came back and got on the front of the first line of the enemy's works. He then saw some of Ayres' troops coming out of the woods in splendid style under command of General Gwinn. He did not see General Ayres, and asked General Gwinn if he was acting under General Ayres's orders, and he said that he did not know what to do, and he then ordered him to advance on his right and dislodge the enemy on his right. General Gwinn did so. General Sheridan then rode up and ordered witness to collect some scattered infantry, in the open field, and push on, which he did, entering the enemy's works at an angle west of the Sidney clearing. At this point General Sheridan rode up and said: "You are firing into my cavalry again." Witness did not reply, but Ayres, who was within hearing, answered very promptly: "I have told you once, General Sheridan, that this is not a cavalry fire." After the firing at Five Forks had ceased he reported to General Warren, and was sounding the bugle calls to assemble his brigades when he was informed by Major Brinton that Gen. Warren had been removed.

On his cross examination the witness stated that he met General Sheridan on the morning of the battle, and there was some question why the troops had not come up sooner. He did not remember that the road was badly incumbered with horses and wagons, but it was in an extremely bad condition, and the men were suffering from several days' tramping and fighting. The order for the movement of the Corps toward Five Forks was issued after 12 o'clock—1 o'clock or later. The distance was fully two miles, and it must have been 4 o'clock when the formation was completed. There was pretty sharp firing at the left before the corps crossed the White Oak road. He was sure that Crawford's men arrived at the White Oak road before Ayres' did. The understanding was that the attack was to be by means of a wheel to the left. Witness did not think his troops went so far to the west as the extreme left of the rebel works. He recollected being further down on the White Oak road. A circumstance impressed the fact upon his mind. He came across General Sheridan, who had advanced down the road. An officer—General Bartlett, he believed—rode up and informed the General that they had captured four rebel guns and many prisoners at a particular point on the field. Sheridan replied that he didn't care a damn about the rebel guns or the rebels either. There was "business on hand," and, added General Sheridan, turning to the officer, "You have got to make a record that will make hell tremble before sundown." To Major Gardner's question, "What would have been the effect if General Ayres had been repulsed at the angle of the enemy's works?" the witness replied that Griffin would have come in on his right and stopped the gap. Crawford would have come in on our right and rear. He did not regard the engagement as practically over when Ayres carried the angle of the Confederate left.

Gen. Augur—What was the cause of the delay of five or six hours at J. Boissac's before the attack on the enemy's works at Five Forks? By whose order did the halt take place, and for what purpose?

Gen. Chamberlain—My orders came from General Griffin; I presume his came from General Sheridan; it was understood that the cavalry was making a reconnaissance of the rebel works.

Col. W. W. Swan, of Boston, who was Acting Adjutant on General Ayres's staff, corroborated the statement that General Ayres was met by one of General Sheridan's staff officers a little before sunrise on the morning of April 1, and ordered to turn into a cross-road about a mile to the rear of the column.

Gen. B. M. Brinton, of Philadelphia, on the staff of Gen. Griffin, described the interview between Sheridan and Griffin, when the former placed the latter in command of the Fifth Corps. General Sheridan rode up very hurriedly, and inquired where General Warren was. Nobody answered. General Sheridan waited an instant for an answer and then said: "Gen. Griffin, I put you in command of the Fifth Corps."

On account of the visit of the General of the Army and Mr. Ramsey to the Island, the Court adjourned until Friday.

WAR AN INCIDENT TO ALL GOVERNMENTS.

We alluded briefly last week to the very interesting address delivered by General Sherman on the occasion of presenting the diplomas to the graduates of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe on the 28th of April. We have since received a copy of the address in full, and give it here, omitting some of the extracts made by Gen. Sherman in illustrating his theme:

The science of war is progressive. Men and horses remain pretty much the same to-day as they were a thousand years ago, but the appliances of war are continuously changing.

The heaviest siege and sea-coast guns in use when General Getty and I began our military studies were 24 pounders and 32 pounders. Now, the 15-inch and 20-inch cast-iron sea-coast guns, and 12-inch rifles, are in use in the United States; whilst the English ship *Inflexible* carries four guns of 81 tons, firing a shot of 1,650 pounds with a charge of 330 pounds of powder; and the Italian ships *Dandolo* and *Dulio*, each carry Armstrong guns of 100 tons, firing shot of 2,500 pounds, with charges of 350 pounds of powder.

The change in the musket and rifle of our day has been even more surprising. I know nothing which illustrates this fact better than to give the manual of arms at two or three periods of time.

To illustrate this Gen. Sherman gave the manual of arms in 1707, 1779, and 1840. He continued:

In 1850 we had the same smooth bore, muzzle loader, with a percussion lock, and it was loaded in "ten times," or motions.

You know well what the present manual is, and what the present rifle is; that you can load it in *one* motion, and that it is effective at twelve hundred yards; therefore the soldier of to-day has at least twelve times the power of one in 1779.

All these changes have met with resistance by old and good soldiers, and if Baron Steuben were to arise he would doubtless attack one of Upton's thin lines with his old column of attack doubled on the centre, and would learn in a single lesson that the world has advanced in science, if not in patriotism, courage, and devotion to duty. Therefore you must continue to watch the world's progress, and keep well up in the scientific developments of our own and other lands, because, in this sense, knowledge is power, and superior knowledge will always prevail over ignorance and negligence.

As I before remarked, the science of war is progressive whilst men and horses remain the same. To know men—their nature, strength, powers of endurance—the influences which impel them to action, is even a higher branch of knowledge than that of their armament and equipment, and the best possible of all schools is that of actual field and garrison service. Yet, what man has done he may again do, and, therefore, the experience of other soldiers in all times and in all ages is worthy the study and attention of every soldier and gentleman. The Parable of the Talents, as recorded by St. Matthew, Chapter xxv.—"Well done thou good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things,"—is as good to-day as when first recorded.

Then General Sherman quoted from the Prince of Conde, "who has left us a precious legacy of instruction in the duties and behavior of the private soldier, the sergeant, the lieutenant, captain, major, colonel, and general.

Continuing he said:

I now wish to record my own opinion, that the highest honor and largest favors will surely go to officers who cheerfully perform the duties of the office to which they are appointed and commissioned, and that it is a bad sign when officers act on the belief that they can better perform almost anything else than their legitimate office. When wars do arise, when tumult comes, the Government will surely fulfil the parable, and promote the faithful lieutenants and captains who have done their duty well to be commanders of regiments and of armies. The transition is easy, for whoever can command his company well can equally well command a regiment, brigade, division or grand army.

Of course the chief object of every army is war, foreign or domestic; and here I record what Tytler, an eminent English authority, wrote in 1816:—"As from the condition of human nature, no State can subsist without occasional warfare, it was an early discovery in political economy that a body of professional soldiers was much better fitted for attaining the ends both of security and defence, and the achieving of conquests, than those temporary forces which were raised by occasionally embodying and arming a portion of the citizens. War is a science which is not to be attained in any measure of perfection without a regular instruction in its elements, and a long and uninterrupted exercise of its duties."

I remember some years ago to have listened to one of those most eloquent lectures with which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delights his audiences, in which he stated that years before he had undertaken the office of prophet, and had foretold that war was a barbarism which could not again be repeated in this enlightened age. Hardly had his prophecy gone forth when he found us embroiled with Mexico in 1846, soon followed by the European tumults of 1848, then the great war of 1854-5, involving Russia, England, France and Italy, resulting in the famous siege of Sebastopol; then the Franco-Austrian war of 1858-9, terminating at Solferino; then came our stupendous civil war, with its vast armies and tempestuous passions; then the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, ending at Koeniggratz, and finally the German-French war of 1870-1, causing the downfall of the Third Napoleon, and the humiliation of the French nation: all these terrible and bloody wars were between the most enlightened Christian people of this world, so Mr. Beecher wisely concluded, for the present, to forego the easy office of prophet. As the still more bloody war between Russia and the Turks of 1877-8 has occurred since, I infer that it is wiser for us to accept Mr. Tytler as authority, and conclude with him that war is an incident to all governments—incident to human nature itself, and that until we have more evidence of the near approach of the millennium we should follow the good old maxim to be in peace prepared for war as its surest preventive. No better security against danger to the State or to the individual has yet been devised than to be prepared for it. In short, any State or individual who will profess non-resistance to pillage and insult had better at once go to another world, for they have no place on this at present. The policy of our people has been uniform since the creation of the Government to maintain a small Regular Army, depending on the volunteer and militia for great campaigns. The Regular Army is designed not only to guard and protect the ever extending frontier, which displaces the Indians, making continuous wars of that class inevitable, in guarding public property and as part of the Executive power of the nation, but to form a school of instruction for the volunteers and militia when called into actual service. Therefore the whole army is a school, maintained as such, and is expected to keep pace with the science of war, in its most advanced stages; with the best method of equipping and main-

taining companies and regiments, and to be ready on a moment's notice for any work, mental or physical, which can add to the safety, the honor and glory of the country. West Point and this Artillery School are but incidents in this grand school; and, as we mark our roads with mile stones, so we give Certificates of Progress, as evidence of our advances towards the highest excellences which all officers should strive to attain.

THE RE-CONSTRUCTED MIANTONOMOH.

The London *Engineer* of April 16th occupies seven of its ample columns with a description of the re-constructed *Miantonomoh*, accompanying the article with illustrations of the machinery, etc. Of the *Miantonomoh*, which is described as the most formidable war ship possessed by the United States, the *Engineer* says: "She will present a very small mark to an enemy, and if her turrets be each fitted with a pair of breech-loading guns weighing about 20 tons, and capable of doing as much execution as the wonderful high-speed gun tried at Meppen, which penetrated 20 in. of armor, she will prove a formidable foe. It does not appear that any arrangements have been made for the use of torpedoes by the ship, but we may rest assured that the question of using them will not be overlooked. The *Miantonomoh* is remarkably original, and very unlike any old-world ship. In her the monitor system seems to have been brought as near perfection as possible, and, no doubt, the system deserves, as thus embodied, very serious consideration."

The dimensions of the vessel as given in the last government report by the Bureau of Steam Engineering (Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Shock) are: Length overall, 263 ft.; beam over armor, 55 ft. 2 in.; depth of hold, 14 ft.; displacement at load draught, 3,825 tons; deck above water, amidships, 2 ft. 6 in.; side armor, amidships, 7 in.; ends, 5 in.; deck armor, 2 in.; wood backing, 20½ in., 22½ in., 24½ in. Two turrets; outside diameter, 22 ft. 9 in., 10 in. thick, 9 ft. above deck, carrying four guns; character not yet determined; armored pilot house 7 ft. in diameter, 6 ft. 4 in. high, carrying 10 in. armor; solid plates have taken the place of the old laminated armor, and the armor is carried on a shelf all around.

There are nine main water-tight bulkheads, dividing the vessel into separate compartments, while the inner and outer hulls, or rather the space between them, is divided by solid frames into twenty-two compartments, which are connected with three large wrecking steam-pumps of the Blake pattern, having cylinders of 16 in. respectively for the steam and water, and a capacity for the discharge of 1,000 gallons per minute for each pump. These pumps are, in addition to the engine steam pumps and bilge injections, connected with the condenser circulating pumps. In the matter of the ventilation of this vessel, the improvement over the original *Miantonomoh* will be a great step forward. The first vessel had turret blowers only, distributing the air throughout the vessel by means of ordinary revolving fans, and with this air all the smoke from the turrets when in action, and there were no means of exhausting the foul air from the sleeping quarters of either officers or crew. In the new ship the ventilation will be effected by two centrifugal blowers, the general plan of which with their engines is shown in a diagram. They work by exhaustion where the original ventilation worked by forcing air into the ship. The peculiar design of the twin compound engines which propel the vessel are illustrated by three diagrams. Steam is supplied by six boilers, all of the same dimensions, and placed forward of the engines, three on each side of the vessel, with the fire-room between them. They are so arranged that any one or more can be used in connection with either pair of the main engines. The two after boilers are connected so as to be used singly or collectively as auxiliary boilers for operating the blowers, pumps, etc. Sickles' steam steering machine, which is to steer the vessel, is also described.

EXPERIMENTS WITH EXPLOSIVES.—Prof. Abel, Chemist to the English War Department, concluded some interesting experiments with explosives on the proof ground adjoining the Woolwich Arsenal, on the 28th of April. Prof. Abel stated that a new compound of nitro-glycerine and an absorbent had recently been produced under the name of blasting gelatine, and this was pronounced to be the most violent explosive known to science. This gelatine, however, dispersed with little effect when fired in its ordinary state; but when solidified by freezing, which was easily accomplished, it destroyed the iron plate upon which it stood. The difference between explosion and detonation was next lucidly demonstrated. An open case containing 5 lb. of powder was placed upon an iron plate and exploded, but the plate was scarcely damaged; a similar quantity of gun-cotton suspended 4 feet above the plate, however, completely crushed it, consequent upon the greater violence of the detonation and the suddenness of its development and transmission. The practical application of this rapid violence was displayed by the destruction of a bronze cannon by filling it with water and detonating therein a mere morsel of gun-cotton. Various peculiar qualities of gun-cotton were illustrated by successive experiments, and its power of transmitting detonation from one mass to another, as well as its rending capacity as distinguished from mere displacement, were evidenced in a startling manner by the destruction of a strongly-constructed stockade of heavy balks of timber, the tops of which were cut off level with the ground and thrown to a considerable distance. Other experiments followed, in which the efficiency and convenience of wet gun-cotton were exemplified; and, in conclusion, a charge was detonated under water, throwing up a pyramid of spray to a great height. Mr. Brown, assistant to Prof. Abel, arranged the charges and fired them by electricity, and instantaneous photographs of the most remarkable displays were taken by the photographers from the Chemical Department of the Royal Arsenal.

THE STATE TROOPS.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—If the 7th regiment had deferred the occupation of their new armory one year longer the 1st Division would certainly have mourned the loss of one of its children, for the 5th regiment would have died from sheer neglect. Colonel Spencer does not pretend to be a brilliant soldier, but he has the welfare of his men at heart, and as the rookery at present occupied by the command is a disgrace to the city and county of New York, and is pronounced unsafe, the Colonel suspended all drills and assemblages of the regiment during the past winter, deeming it better that the command should suffer in drill, discipline, and numbers than that one man should jeopardize his life. As a consequence the regiment made but a meagre showing at its annual inspection and muster on Friday, May 14. The command paraded in fatigue uniform, heavy marching order, canteens and haversacks properly worn, on East Thirty-fourth street, ten unequalized companies, and with scarcely 200 privates in the ranks. There is, however, a good time coming, and when the regiment moves to its new quarters in East Grand street, the officers promise to improve the ranks both in numbers and discipline. There was a time when the 5th prided itself on drill, discipline, and strength, yet at that time regimental armories were, as a rule, unknown in the National Guard; but then officers and men made sacrifices for the regiment. Those good old times have passed, and it is to be feared that unless many changes are made in the commissioned roll of the 5th, the change of quarters will have little effect on the morale of the command. Compare this regiment with the 8th, which for fully three years, we might say, has lived in the street; but its officers instead of complaining have worked; the consequence is an increase in numbers and improvement in discipline. Look too at the 71st, which for two years has struggled with a writ of ejectment over its head, and yet at this muster, if its *hired band* were present, as in other organizations, its gain for the year would have been 82.

A review in line, the first of the year, commenced the ceremonies of the day, General Rodenbough, accompanied by the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Roosevelt, of the 1st Brigade staff, being the reviewing party, and we are compelled in all fairness to say, that for the regiment's sake 'twere better it had been omitted. The men were unsteady, color bearers incorrect, and a number of the officers green or careless. On breaking into column for inspection, there was very little attention paid to distance. The Adjutant advanced his color guard before the open ranks, and then marched it, in rear of the second company, to the right flank of the column, meeting the band on its march to the rear. To add to this blunder at the inspection of the color guard, the bayonets were unfixed, while the men, although at the "carry," obeyed the order "inspection arms." It was indeed a new departure in the manual, the throwing up of the piece from the carry arms and return to that position, yet neither the inspecting officer, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant, or Acting Brigade Inspector seemed to have observed the blunder, for it was not corrected. Throughout the companies the manual of inspection was very poor, showing the complete lack of instruction of the men. We do not look for the precision of the Regular Army in the ceremony of inspection in the militia; but although its companies are not inspected every Sunday morning, officers should endeavor to instruct their commands in the routine of the ceremony. As a whole, this was the worst inspection the 5th regiment has ever made. The following is the result of the muster:

Company.	Present.			Absent.			Last muster, 1879.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field, Staff, and N. C. Staff.....	8	7	15	1	1	2	16
Company A.....	2	61	63	2	2	4	65
Company B.....	3	37	40	12	12	24	52
Company C.....	1	27	28	1	18	19	47
Company D.....	2	34	36	13	13	26	49
Company E.....	1	26	27	9	9	18	36
Company F.....	1	18	19	13	13	26	32
Company G.....	2	50	52	11	11	22	63
Company H.....	1	28	29	1	8	9	38
Company I.....	1	26	27	23	23	46	50
Company K.....	3	31	34	10	10	20	44
Band.....	24	24	48				24
Total.....	25	369	394	3	119	122	516

Last year the regiment paraded 465 present, 206 absent; total, 671.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—This regiment paraded for annual muster and inspection on Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, Tuesday, May 18, reporting on the ground equalized in ten commands, twenty-eight files, with recruits on the flank of companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald. The orders from division headquarters directed all organizations to parade for inspection in fatigue dress, yet the 7th appeared in the grey jackets, with the full dress white cross belts. The haversacks and canteens were properly worn on the left side. Without ceremony the battalion was wheeled into column for inspection, but the details were not returned to their respective companies until the muster. After the inspection of the field and staff, these officers failed to return sword until directed by the lieutenant-colonel, and then but one, the major, complied with paragraph 763, Tactics, the sword being sheathed without unhooking the scabbard. The color guard was inspected as a body, the pieces were thrown up, but boxes were not opened nor knapsacks unsung. Throughout the column this routine of merely requiring the pieces brought to the position of inspection was followed, boxes and knapsacks not being examined. The 7th, like the regiment's previously inspected, were not anything like perfect in the inspection of arms, and it was clearly seen that the officers had not expected to be called on to execute that part of the manual. Of course the majority of the men understood the movement, but the manner of execution proved that it had partly fallen into disuse. The company sergeants all wore swords, although General Orders No. 13, Adjutant-General's Office, 1879, drops them from the bill of dress. In the ceremony of inspection a number of the lieutenants were at fault, and decidedly careless as to position and precision. Several failed to raise the sword at the inspection of arms, remaining at an order while General Rodenbough passed along their fronts, and failed to promptly face about when the inspector had passed them. The movements of both officers and men were listless in the extreme, and lacked the precision of the "famous regiment." The result of the muster was most satisfactory, showing an increase in the present of 13, and 35 in the total roll. In the present the eight company (H), carries off the honors of the year, with 98 out of 103, the second company (B), having 97. The smallest company on the ground was the fifth (E), with 57 present. But two

companies show a loss in present since last year, the ninth (I), 7, and tenth (K), 26. This latter company had the greatest absentee list, 28, while the fourth (D), had the smallest, but 4 out of 71. As each company was mustered it was dismissed, and returned to its armory. The muster showed 863 present and 105 absent, against 852 present last year, and 81 absent.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—At 3:30 p. m., Monday, May 17, this regiment, eight companies unequalized, under command of Col. Cruger, wheeled into line on East 34th street for annual inspection and muster. The command was in its service uniform, knapsacks, overcoats rolled, canteens, and haversacks—the two latter worn correctly on the left side—officers with overcoats slung. The inspecting officer, Gen. Rodenbough, waived the review; but instead requested the ceremony of "escort of the color." This ceremony has virtually become obsolete in the 1st Division, and is only executed on special occasions of show or exhibition—we have seen it but twice in almost ten years. Col. Cruger, however, promptly detailed the right company, G, as escort, and announced his headquarters at the corner of Park avenue and 34th street. The adjutant marched the colors to this point, Co. G formed in platoons, color sergeants in the centre, marched to the top of the hill, and wheeled into line. The colors were delivered to the sergeants, platoons again formed, and preceded by the band, the march was taken up. On arriving opposite the centre of the battalion line was formed, the junior color sergeant failing to pass through the platoons, was shut out, and had to go around by the left and rear. Arms were then presented, the color sounded, the sergeants took post in the color company, and the escort returned to its position in line. The ceremony was not absolutely perfect, but considering that it had not been performed in this regiment for over thirteen years, the promptness of its execution reflects credit on the officers of the command, and shows that all points of the tactics are carefully studied. The companies were then broken into column for inspection, the routine being strictly correct. After inspecting the staff and non-commissioned staff, the General waived the details of the ceremony. He passed the color guard, merely looking at the uniforms, and throughout the column merely required an occasional piece to be thrown up for inspection. Boxes remained unopened, while the knapsacks were not unsung. On returning from the left of the column, at the request of several of the officers, the General decided to inspect the knapsacks of one company, and selected the color company, B, to perform that part of the ceremony. The close order, stack, unsung, and open knapsacks were handsomely executed, while in the knapsack was packed that portion of the State uniform not worn by the company. The inspecting officers were completely satisfied with the exhibition of the selected company as being a sample of the ability of the regiment to perform the complete manual of inspection. The muster was next completed, the result showing a loss in present of 12 since last year, with an increase of 5 in the aggregate. Co. K, for the fourth year, carries off the honors of leading the regiment in point of numbers, while Cos. A and E divide the credit of being the smallest. Co. B shows the largest gain in present, 12, while Co. I shows the greatest loss, 12. Notwithstanding this apparent loss the regiment is in first class condition, it has but eight companies and shows 80 per cent. present. These figures are duplicated at all company and battalion drills, the regiment in its returns showing nearly 80 per cent. of its roll for active duty. The command is small but compact, reliable and well officered. At the close of the muster the companies were equalized, sixteen files front, and an exhibition of the "street riot duty" adopted by Col. Cruger given for the information of the inspecting officer. The double column of fours was formed, from which the close column order was executed; the right and left companies of each wing executing right and left front into line, and the centre companies obliquing to the right and left. This impromptu square filled the street from house to house, and was marched to the front and rear. The reformation of the double column of fours was executed by the right and left companies, right and left forward fours right and left, the interior companies obliquing to the centre. From the column of fours advancing the double column of fours was formed by the right wing wheeling fours left about, the centre companies changing direction and advancing. The close column order was again formed, and deployed after which column of companies was formed and the regiment returned to its quarters. Gen. Rodenbough inspected the books and records of the regiment at its armory in the evening. The following is the result of the muster:

Company.	Present.			Absent.			Last muster, 1879.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field, Staff, and N. C. Staff.....	10	17	27	2	2	4	19
Company A.....	2	28	30	19	19	38	47
Company B.....	5	51	56	11	11	22	52
Company C.....	3	30	33	1	12	13	48
Company D.....	1	37	38	7	7	14	49
Company E.....	1	37	38	9	9	18	51
Company F.....	2	54	56	14	14	28	65
Company G.....	1	39	40	14	14	28	54
Company H.....	3	57	60	8	8	16	63
Company I.....	2	29	31				30
Band.....	29	29	58				29
Total.....	21	365	386	3	94	97	483

Last year the regiment mustered present 398, absent 80; total, 478.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—This command was taken on the streets Thursday evening, May 6, and drilled exclusively in Col. Brownell's street riot movements. The regiment equalized eight companies of twelve files each, with thirty-two men detailed as sharpshooters (four for each company), and only two drummers. The march was taken in column of fours through 4th street to Bedford avenue, when line was formed, bayonets fixed, and the work of the evening commenced, the Colonel commanding "street riot order, divisions right wheel, march." The formation was prompt, it being simply a column of divisions with sharpshooters in column of skirmishers between the flanks of divisions. The column was then reduced to column of fours, and street riot order formed again, and again, from every formation that it is possible to form column of divisions from. This was done, as afterward explained, by the commandant to show the simplicity of his formation, and that it is simply the column of division with sharpshooters. After the last formation of street riot order the regiment made a continuous advance without a halt to Flushing avenue, and successfully demonstrated the value of the protection provided at intersecting streets, the turns being well executed and effectually covering the march of the main column. The turns being executed by the companies of the leading division, the former second division became the first. The turned companies reformed division as soon as the rear of the column passed. Consequently at each street was presented new fronts. Maj. Tuttle, who was in command of the rear, frequently handled his part

of the command as though it was attacked by a mob, forming the turned companies as a division inside of the rear division, which had halted and faced to the rear to cover the formation. The large number of spectators along the avenue and the streets filled with gamins, gave to the movements at cross streets fine practical effect; as the companies turning with pieces at arms port, and the next division advanced rapidly with pieces in same position, the crowds scattered in all directions. On the return Colonel Brownell brought into effect an idea which may prove of immense benefit in time of street trouble. Lieut.-Col. Bradley, who, by the way, had been handling the right very ably, was detailed with two companies to go through Hoes street and march down Lee avenue, and Major Tuttle with two companies went through Hoes street to Wythe avenue (both avenues run parallel to Bedford avenue, which is between). Each detachment was provided with one drummer, to be used in signalling, and each commandant with an orderly for communication. The march was taken up as the detachments turned into their respective routes, the main column advancing up Bedford avenue. At each street, communication was had with the flank columns, and orders conveyed to their chiefs; this was proceeded with until Col. Brownell directed each to turn into Rodney street toward Bedford avenue, at a signal agreed upon. The movement was so well timed, the main column being held back a short distance from Rodney st., that both detachments arrived at Bedford avenue simultaneously, the main column still advancing. The idea afterwards explained by Col. Brownell was not a new one, to march columns in parallel avenues, but he desired to test his formation in connection with it, keeping up communications constantly, if necessary, in time of trouble, through the front and rear doors of houses on one avenue to the rear and out of the front doors of houses in another. It would also be claimed to be very valuable in moving larger bodies of troops than a regiment. He also explained that reuniting his column in Rodney street developed the fact that this could be employed in forcing a mob should they be sacking a building or otherwise rioting in a street, as they would be attacked on two sides, and being driven into their only outlet must be forced by the main column. The reuniting of the column in Rodney street was marred somewhat by Maj. Tuttle not fully comprehending the idea of the Colonel, he forming his detachment in front of the main column instead of halting across Rodney street and taking position in the rear of the column as it passed. The error, however, was promptly corrected by the Major himself. During the past two months several of the organizations of the 1st and 2d Divisions have indulged in street drills—evening. Yet none but the 47th thought it wise to instruct the officers and men in the duty for which they were at any moment liable to be called on. "Street riot duty" should be well understood by every command in the militia forces of the United States.

BATTERIES B AND K, FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.—Under their respective commanders, these batteries arrived at Prospect Park parade ground before noon on May 12, and every spare moment prior to the time appointed (2 p. m.) for muster was employed in manoeuvring in the school of the battery, and in practicing the ceremonies. Both batteries looked well—as if intent on business—in their service dress, each enlisted man wearing his canteen and haversack. The mounted men had their overcoats strapped on their saddles, while those of the cannoniers were secured to the ammunition chests—their sabres also being strapped to the ends of the chests. Knapsacks have not as yet been furnished to the artillery by the State. The uniforms and equipments of the men, the batteries, harness, and horse furniture, showed evidence of the care and attention paid in the preservation of State property by both organizations. Both commands were disappointed on this occasion in not securing the fine teams they have been so long used to, but nevertheless were well provided for in this respect. Asst. Insp.-Gen. Rodenbough, accompanied by Col. Carl Jussen, Insp. 1st Div., arrived on the ground at 2:15 p. m. Capt. Sinclair, comdg. Battery C, 3d Artillery, U. S. A., being present and mounted, accepted the invitation of the A. I. G. to accompany him through the ceremonies. Col. Jussen assisted throughout. Owing to the breaking of a pole, Battery B had to repair damages, and Battery K—six three inch rifles—was the first to inspect, 2:30 p. m. The review was handsomely rendered, the passage both at a walk and a trot being very creditable. The men in line were, with but few exceptions, very steady. In the passage at a trot the cannoniers erred in keeping the arms folded. After being inspected Battery K changed position to give place to Battery B—six twelve pdrs. Napoleons. The review of this battery was equally commendable, except that in addition to the cannoniers committing the error above alluded to, the taking of intervals on the return into the order in battery were not well observed, and, consequently, were very irregular. The inspection completed, the A. I. G. returned to Battery K to muster, Battery B mustering last. The inspections were quite thorough and critical; such articles as were found wanting or unserviceable, the commandants of the batteries were directed to make immediate requisition for to supply deficiencies. The forms of inspection and muster as prescribed by U. S. A. Artillery Tactics (secs. 971-974), were not fully observed by the inspector during these ceremonies with either of the above mentioned commands. After inspecting the captain, he proceeded to inspect the trumpeters and guidon; then the chief of the first platoon; then the first section, and so on, leaving the chief of section, in every instance, until after his section was inspected, the remaining chiefs of platoons being inspected with their respective platoons. At muster, Battery K, by direction of the A. I. G., took position in line (pieces limbered), cannoniers dismounted, Battery B, by direction, assumed the same position, but with intervals and distances reduced until massed; cannoniers mounted, each man dismounting when his name was called. Before leaving the ground Battery B fired a few rounds of blank cartridge very handsomely. Both commands then took up the line of march homeward, well tired, but satisfied with their day's work. The following is the result of the muster:

Battery K. Officers. N. C. Officers. Musicians. Privates. Tot.					
Present...	3	11	2	54	70
Absent...	1	1	..	6	7
Agg. ...	3	12	2	60	77
Battery B.					
Present...	5	16	2	59	82
Absent...	3	3	..	17	29
Agg.	5	19	2	76	102

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Prompt on time this regiment, under Colonel Cavanagh, ten companies, unequalized, entered the "plaza," Union Square, for inspection and muster, on Thursday, May 13. At the inspections of the 71st and 8th regiments the required review was dispensed with on account of the want of space, but as the plaza afforded every facility for the ceremony, the adjutant began the equalization of companies. The inspecting officer, however, declined the ceremony, and the column was formed for inspection. Assistant Inspector-General Rodenbough has changed the system of inspection followed in the State of New York for the past

three years, in order to conform to the requirements of tactics in the full ceremonies of inspection and muster, yet in this case, with plenty of room, not only is the review directed by par. 817 omitted, but the inspection of the open column is waived. Both spectators and regiment were disappointed at the cutting off of the review, for from these ceremonies and the inspection of the open column the general steadiness of the command is judged. The 69th has worked hard in the drill room during the past winter, while its splendid appearance and marching on the day of the occupation of the 7th regiment's new armory, gave promise on this occasion of a review and inspection second to none in the division; but the decision of the review by the inspecting officer clearly took the heart out of the men, for they went through the manual and inspection of knapsacks in a listless manner. True the regiment was out very strong, and the whole afternoon would be occupied in the inspection of arms, for which the men are not responsible, and of knapsacks, full of emptiness; but would it not have been more in the interest of the service for the inspecting officer to pass judgment on the drill and discipline of the regiment as a body than on the merits or demerits of individual men in a portion of the manual exercised but perhaps three times in a year, more particularly as the arms were not examined? The inspection of uniforms and equipments did not redound to the credit of the regiment. The staff were a mixture of full dress and fatigue, while but two of the seven present conformed to the regulations in the matter of shoulder straps. Several of the staff officers presented sword for inspection, and with one exception, the L. B. P., they had no knowledge of either position or duty. The color guard was correctly inspected as a body, but failed to fix bayonets on the pieces, the fault of the adjutant not being corrected by the inspector. Every uniform that could be found was brought into service, jackets and coats being distributed throughout the column, while the supply of overcoats issued by the State had apparently run out, for many of the knapsacks were bare. With the exception of the second company in line (D) the haversacks and canteens were improperly worn, being crossed on each shoulder. The commandant of the fourth company in line (H) wore the old fashioned frock coat, all the others wearing the U. S. Army officers' blouse, while the band was gorgeous in full dress with bearskin hats. The manual of inspection was very poor, the open boxes being executed in a "go-as-you-please" way, while the regiment would have appeared to much better advantage had the empty knapsacks remained unslung. In numbers present, the regiment shows a decided improvement, an increase of 51 over last year being the result of the muster. But four of the companies (A, F, G, and K) show a loss since last muster, but as Co. B held its own, C and D gaining 27, the remaining companies, with the hire of twelve extra in the band, brought the strength well over the 600. With harmony in the board of officers, its present splendid armory and the decided wish for improvement exhibited by the rank and file, there is no reason why the 69th in two years should not in numbers be the strongest regiment in the division, while in drill and discipline it should fall not one jot behind being the best organization in the State. The men are ready and willing and only want their officers to work. The parade of April 26 shows what the regiment can do; now let them follow up the record made on that day. The following is the result of the muster:

Company.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.	Last Muster, 1879.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.		
Field, Staff, and N. C. Staff	9	11	20	1	1	2	21	21
Company A	3	46	49	1	14	15	63	59
Company B	3	88	91	1	11	12	102	102
Company C	3	48	51	1	28	29	79	72
Company D	3	77	80	1	8	9	88	72
Company E	1	46	47	1	19	20	67	62
Company F	2	46	48	1	19	20	67	72
Company G	3	49	52	1	14	15	66	58
Company H	1	41	42	1	11	12	54	47
Company I	3	53	56	1	17	18	73	63
Company K	2	50	52	1	21	22	74	73
Band	1	32	33	1	32	33	32	32
Total	33	581	614	4	162	166	780	733

Last year the 69th paraded present for muster 563, absent 170; aggregate, 733.

A LESSON FOR NEW JERSEY.—One of our good friends in New Jersey objects to our selection of a text for the little discourse we delivered for the benefit of the citizens of New Jersey in the JOURNAL of May 8, as to the value of a well organized militia. He assumes, somewhat too hastily, that the lecture cast "unjust reflections upon all who are connected with our State Troops, including the Commander-in-Chief as well as enlisted men. The body of troops," he continues, "located in Paterson, and designated as the Paterson Light Guards, consist of a class of citizens, who are as brave as they are educated and refined. This organization, of recent growth, has no connection with the National Guard and bears the same relation to the State of New Jersey as the independent ward rifle target companies of New York do to the State of New York. As a military organization their existence was unknown, and as such they have no legal status. If their commander had listened to the desires of his men and unfortunately had obeyed the call of the sheriff, their actions would have been as illegal as those of the rioters, subject to the same penalties of the law, in case of bloodshed, as liable to indictment for murder." All this was apparent from an article in which we stated that Captain Congdon's "volunteer detachment" was not yet mustered into the State service. It is true that they were alluded to as "militia," but one statement explained the other. Governor McClellan is a soldier of too much reputation to leave it to be inferred that we should suppose him incapable of dealing with such an emergency as that which arose in New Jersey the other day, but we are glad to add the testimony of our correspondent to our statements. He says: "Gen. McClellan brought to us, as Commander-in-Chief, the prestige of a brave general and learned tactician. New spirit was infused into our State forces, and during his term of a little over two years officers and men have made great improvement in all details pertaining to National Guard duties. Most of our officers were educated in the school of the late war, learning their lessons well, for they graduated with high honors, and the same watchfulness is exercised by them over the forces under their command, now as then, every care being taken to have them prepared for emergencies. The armories throughout the State are supplied with metallic cartridges, cal. 45. 70 grains powder, 405 grains lead, at the rate of ten rounds per man, with an additional supply at brigade headquarters. The telegraph as well as post office address of every officer is on file at National Guard Headquarters, and the system of notifying enlisted men, so that they may assemble with promptness, is thoroughly organized. The

result of the Paterson disturbance proved that Gen. McClellan acted proper in withholding the order to assemble any troops until all other legal means to quell the disturbance had been exhausted by the sheriff." "TOM CURTISS."

The truth of these statements does not in any way affect what was said in the paragraph in the JOURNAL.

CONNECTICUT.—In companies of the National Guard consisting of over sixty-six officers and enlisted men, enlistments are directed to cease until the company falls below that number. As Upton's Tactics designate two pieces of artillery as a platoon, the sections of artillery, Connecticut National Guard, will hereafter be known as Platoons of Artillery, retaining the same numerical designation.

The designation of the Independent Battalion Connecticut National Guard, Maj. William H. Layne, Jr., commanding, has been changed to the 5th Battalion.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COK. BROWNELL, 47th New York, has changed the time and place for the annual inspection of his regiment to 2 o'clock P. M. at the Union Ball Ground, Williamsburgh, Thursday, May 27. The regiment will go to church Sunday, May 23.

—THE 1st regiment, Pennsylvania, will be inspected by Major A. D. Hepburn, May 24, at the Klunk, Philadelphia, 8 o'clock P. M.

—THE Adjutant-General of Connecticut has decided not to allow National Guard organizations to parade for escort duty on Decoration Day, in lieu of the day ordered for drill and instruction. He says that escort duty on that day should be voluntary and not at the sacrifice of the day ordered for drill and for which the men are paid.

—BATTERY C, 1st Battalion Light Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was inspected at Melrose, May 14, by Adjutant-General A. Hun Berry. The command paraded 3 officers and 59 men, under Capt. Boyd. The greenness of the horses prevented a perfect review, but the inspection was all in favor of the command.

—1ST SERGEANT J. J. TEEVAN and Private Frank Harrison have been elected captain and 2d lieutenant Co. F, 13th New York.

—A FIRE occurred in the State Arsenal, Albany, May 13, by which Co. G, 25th New York, lost 79 rifles, 80 uniforms, 80 blouses, and 160 sets of equipments, valued at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The damage to the building and company room is about \$3,000. No insurance.

—THE Hartford Battalion, 1st regiment, and the first company Governor's Foot Guard, Connecticut, will probably do escort duty to the Grand Army posts on Decoration Day.

—COL. E. D. SWAIN, 1st regiment, Illinois, has made a "formal" request for permission to take his command to Oconomowoc, Wis., for an encampment during the month of July; also, requesting the loan of necessary camp and garrison equipments. The petition was forwarded to Springfield and approved by Brig.-Gen. Torrence.

—COMPANIES C and D, 23d New York, will give an exhibition of skirmish movements at Prospect Park Parade Ground, this Saturday afternoon, May 22.

—THE 32d New York, Brooklyn, will be inspected and mustered on Tuesday morning, May 25.

—THE Veteran Association, 71st New York, will receive and escort Volsburg Post, 90, from Newburgh on Decoration Day. The Post is mainly composed of veterans of the 71st regiment, now resident in Newburgh and vicinity. Col. Volsburg's monument on Battle Hill, Greenwood, will be decorated by the joint organizations.

—THE first company, Governor's Foot Guards, Connecticut, Major Fisher, held their annual spring parade at Hartford, May 12, mustering about 90 present, equalized in four companies. Governor Andrews reviewed the command at the West Park.

—COMPANY A, 6th regiment, Massachusetts, Richardson Light Guard, Capt. Woodward, were inspected in the Town Hall, Wakefield, May 14, by Major Decker. The uniforms, arms, and equipments were in first class condition, while the manoeuvres of the command and its manual frequently received well deserved applause from the spectators. The muster showed a present of 3 officers and 60 enlisted men, but one member of the company being absent.

—Co. L, 6th regiment, Massachusetts, Shaw Guards, Boston, was inspected by Major Parsons May 14. The company was formed 20 files front, the muster showing a present of 53 out of a roll of 55. The manual and company movements were fair, yet showed that Capt. Francis and his officers can expend much time on the command with the certainty of improvement. The uniforms, arms, and equipments were found in excellent order.

—ARTHUR MCARTHUR, of the Troy Citizens' Corps, 6th Sep. Co., has been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Carr, 3d New York Division.

—THE 14th New York will hold its 19th anniversary reception at the armory, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, May 24. Major-General Jourdan will review the regiment on the occasion.

—GEN. PLUME will exercise the 1st Brigade, New Jersey, in field movements on May 31.

—THE 13th New York, Brooklyn, parade in fatigue uniform for annual inspection and muster on Monday, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M. The inspection will take place in the immediate vicinity of the armory, Flatbush avenue.

—THE 18th regiment, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, were inspected and exercised in battalion movements on May 21.

—2d LIEUT. W. H. H. TRON has been promoted 1st lieutenant Gatling Battery N, 11th New York Brigade.

—THE 12th New York Brigade, Rochester, parade in celebration of Decoration Day on May 31.

—THE 2d New York Division, Brooklyn, General James Jourdan commanding, will parade on "Decoration Day," May 31.

—THE 9th New York will be inspected and mustered on East Thirty-fourth street on Monday, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. The 11th New York in Lafayette place on Tuesday, May 25, at 2 P. M.

—THE State Military Board, Michigan, has decided upon several changes in the uniform of the State troops, among others being the substitute of the scale epaulet in place of the shoulder knot, white belts, a smaller cartridge box, and a white and brass culture pompon.

—THE 6th New York Brigade will be reviewed and inspected by Major-General Wood at or near Richland, Oswego County, at an early day.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

—THE Volunteer Service Gazette, London, announces the accidental shooting of Lieut. Frank, 40th Lancashire, while drilling his company. It is supposed that the accident was caused by one of the men returning from the rifle range with a loaded musket, and in the manual of arms the piece was discharged.

This should be a lesson to State troops, and general inspectors of rifle practice should require that officers inspect

arms and cartridge boxes ere the men leave the range. We have been most fortunately free from any accidents during the rifle practice of State troops, and but one case has been reported at Creedmoor. Yet as the men from constant use will become careless in the handling of rifle and ammunition, it behooves commanding officers to be extremely careful in the examination of pieces, particularly ere returning from the ranges.

—THE next competition for the "Champion Marksman's Badge" will be held at Creedmoor on Wednesday, June 2, commencing at 11 A. M. and continuing all day. Pool targets will be open at 200 and 500 yards.

—IN the regular monthly team match, Rifle Club, 23d New York, Co. G won the prize with 124 points. The other scores were: B, 122; K, 122; A, 117; field and staff, 116; D, 113, and F, 109. The best individual scores were made by Maj. Frothingham. Privates Oliver, G; C. C. Blossom, A; Sergt. Merriam, B; Corpl. Wells, B; and Sergt. Schou, K, each 22 out of the possible 25.

—THE first rifle competition for the Dinsmore medal, Co. I, 13th New York, resulted in a victory for Chas. E. Contrell, on the score of 35 out of a possible 50 points. The next competition for the trophy will take place in July.

—CIRCULAR No. 12, H. Q. Dep. of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., April 27, 1880, gives the following recapitulation of target practice, in the Department of Texas, compiled from company reports for the month of January:

Best Shots in the Department.—400 yds.—First Sergt. Peter Fuller, Co. L, 10th Cav., 72 per cent.; 300 yds.—First Sergt. John H. Baker, Co. C, 8th Cav., 75 per cent.; 200 yds.—Benj. Campbell, Co. D, 10th Cav., 86 per cent.; 100 yds.—Julius Harrison, Co. E, 25th Inf., 88 per cent. **Worst Shots in the Department.**—400 yds.—Joseph Bruce, Co. L, 10th Cav., 36 per cent.; 300 yds.—Sergt. Calvin Buford, Co. B, 10th Cav., 0 per cent.; 200 yds.—William Beane, Co. A, 8th Cav., W. W. Johnston, Co. B, 10th Cav., and Anton Giesk, Co. A, 23d Inf., 8 per cent.; 100 yds.—J. N. Gardner, Co. F, 10th Cav., Samuel Lowdon, Co. H, 22d Inf., and Frank N. Deaver, Co. H, 25th Inf., 0 per cent.

—IN the tenth individual contest for the battalion cup, Washington Artillery, New Orleans, but seven members competed. The weather was fine and wind moderate, so that the practice was fairly regular. Lieut. Dudley Selph, who has won four contests out of the ten, did not compete, and P. Michael won on a score of 43533—19 at 200 yards, 45544 at 500 yards; total 40 out of the possible 50 points. The other scores were: Spurl, 39; Villarubi, 37; Dupre, 36; Charlton, 31; Pardo, 26.

—Co C, 2d Infantry, California, held its second quarterly prize meeting at Shell Mound Park April 25 and May 2, covering the 200 yards range, ten rounds per man. The company was divided in classes, the shooting throughout being excellent. The first prize winners in each class are: First. Lieut. D. Schoenfeld.....4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—42 Second. Sergt. John Bruer.....4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—43 Third. Corpl. C. F. Rapen.....2 5 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3—36 Fourth. Private J. C. Nobmann.....4 3 4 4 2 2 4 4 3—34

—THE third and fourth class prizes in the fourth individual match 23d New York Rifle Association were won by C. H. Field, Jr., Co. F, score 20, and S. Slack, Jr., of K, score 22.

—GEN. McCOMB, commanding brigade California National Guard, in orders directs that every member of the several companies must fire five shots at the target on the day set for the annual practice, during the month of May, or be charged with five misses. This prevents the selection of the best marksmen for the purpose of showing a good percentage.

—IN orders the Adjutant-General of Connecticut says: It is desired and expected that every member of the National Guard will be instructed in target practice. The report of the brigade inspector of target practice for 1879 shows that this very important branch of a soldier's duties has, in some companies, been entirely neglected. It is not the desire to make a few superior marksmen in each regiment, but to give every member of the National Guard thorough instruction in this, the most important branch of a soldier's duties.

—THE several Division and Department Commanders have issued their preliminary orders looking to the formation of Regular Army teams to compete at Creedmoor next fall, and stimulating rifle practice at all the military posts in the country.

—General James M. Latta, Adjutant General Pennsylvania, has issued a circular to the State troops requiring that "All men practicing with the intention of entering into the competitions for places on the State team use the Springfield rifle, calibre .45, and practice at least twice a week. The competition for places on the State team will take place on Thursday, July 1, Saturday, July 3, and Tuesday, July 6, with ten rounds at 200 and 500 yards. A Sharps long-range rifle, presented for competition by the Sharps company, will be presented to the man on the State team who shall make the highest aggregate score at the two distances in the Inter-State match. Pennsylvania is pushing its duty in rifle practice, and lately 1,500 copies of Wingate's Manual have been ordered for distribution to its troops.

—G. O. 36, May 13th H. Q. A., publishes a letter addressed to the A. A. G. M. Div. Pacific, giving the results of a trial of round balls and reduced charges in the service cartridge-shell. Cartridges loaded with seven grains powder, and round balls, cal. 47, weighing 133 grains, fired from the Springfield at a range of 40 or 50 feet, yielded astonishing results, taking the grooves perfectly, and just about pierced an inch board. It is suggested in this letter that they will be found very useful in lieu of indicator and candle practice, etc. This suggestion has been adopted by the War Department.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A FRIEND asks what districts in New York will have vacancies at the Naval Academy in 1881? **ANSWER.**—The 25th and 31st Districts will be vacant in June. The 32d is vacant now, or was at latest accounts.

"POTOMAC" asks who is the Secretary of the Army of the Potomac, and what is his address? **ANSWER.**—Col. H. C. King, 27 Park Place, New York city, is the Recording Secretary, and Gen. Geo. H. Sharp, Kingston, N. Y., Corresponding Secretary.

Wyo asks us to cite or quote the order requiring enlisted men to salute acting assistant surgeons U. S. Army, published in 1875 or 1876? **ANSWER.**—We find no such order in those years, nor can we find any positive decision or order on the particular point mentioned. Contract surgeons are held to be quasi officers with assimilated rank of first lieutenant. Whether ordered or no properly seems to require that no distinction between them and commissioned officers be made in the matter of salutes from enlisted men.

C. F. asks: What duty is a recruit required to perform when he joins a light battery—does he learn to ride before he is assigned to a piece? **ANSWER.**—The instruction of a recruit progresses by degrees; first he is instructed as a cannoner dismounted (taping, marching, etc.), then the

manual of the sabre, then with others, as a gun detachment, sabre exercise, manual of the piece, mechanical manoeuvres, etc.; then as a cannoner mounted, which is also progressive. But the exigencies of service often necessitate a quicker road to full duty.

In JOURNAL of May 1 we answered incorrectly O. N. G., in reply to a query as to what is meant by "shoulder" in U. S. Infantry Tactics, page 134, par. 328 (twentieth line from top), where it says "arms at a shoulder." We should have answered that the paragraph referred to, should properly read "arms at a right shoulder."

R. asks what Army Corps, division and brigade did the 37th Illinois Infantry Volunteers belong during the war? ANSWER.—The records on file in the Adjutant-General's Office, State of Illinois, do not give any information on the subject. The regiment served in the Army of the Southwest, and was mostly on duty in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas; was stationed at Columbia, Texas, when mustered out. Perhaps some of our readers can answer.

(From the New York Tribune.)

ORDNANCE THAT IS OUT OF DATE.

OLD FASHIONED SMOOTH BORES WHICH A RIFLED BREECH LOADER COULD KNOCK TO PIECES WITHOUT RECEIVING A SCRATCH—THE DEMAND FOR A SETTLED ORDNANCE POLICY—A DAY AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, May 14.

It may seem an extravagant statement, but it is nevertheless true, that in all our seacoast fortifications we do not possess a single gun equal to the heavy rifled ordnance with which the fleets of all the great European Powers are now armed. We have guns enough, and they are terrible to behold, with their huge black bodies and big mouths; but they are, with very few exceptions, old fashioned smooth bores that could be knocked to pieces while their shot fell half a mile short of an enemy's ship. The parsimony of Congress is partly responsible for this state of things, and partly the extreme conservatism and exclusiveness of our Ordnance Corps. It costs a great deal of money to build heavy guns and a great deal to experiment with them, and this money Congress fails to appropriate. In the flush times, when appropriations were easy to get, our ordnance officers were wedded to the system of the late General Rodman, a member of their corps, and a gentleman of high scientific attainments, and they went on buying the huge cast iron muzzle loading smooth bore guns made on his plans, while European nations were experimenting with rifled steel breech loaders. The experiments abroad proved successful and resulted in the production of three or four kinds of guns, at the head of which stands the Krupp, all of which are vastly superior to the Rodman for range and endurance, and all of which have the inestimable advantage of breech loading apparatus. Now our ordnance officers see the mistake that has been committed, but they have no money to rectify it. In recent years they have obtained from Congress a small amount annually to alter a few of the old Rodmans into rifles by boring them out, inserting a wrought iron core into the barrel, and screwing a steel plug into the breech. With these altered guns fair results have been obtained; but they are still muzzle loaders, and are, therefore, behind the age.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BREECH LOADERS.

It is a little singular that, with all the activity of American inventive genius, our Government should lag behind Europe in the matter of breech loading arms. Our cavalry was furnished with the Spencer and Sharp carbines toward the close of the Rebellion, but our infantry fought the war through with muzzle loading muskets, though several good models of breech loaders were urged upon the authorities. The ordnance officers used to say that a soldier would fire away his ammunition too fast if he could slip his cartridge into the breech instead of ramming it into the muzzle of his piece. It was not until the Prussians with their needle gun and the French with their chassepot demonstrated the immeasurable superiority of breech loaders that our Ordnance Department gave way. The private arms factories of this country were actually making excellent breech loaders for infantry and selling them in large quantities to foreign nations before we had a single regiment furnished with the modern arm. At last the efforts of the officers and master mechanics at Springfield Armory produced a serviceable weapon, the plan of which was borrowed in part from English and Belgian inventions. It should be understood that our infantry officers have nothing to say about the guns their men shall use, nor have our artillery officers any voice in the selection of their cannon. This is done for them by the Ordnance Corps—a small body of intelligent, highly trained officers, who spend their time chiefly in conducting experiments, and whose decision in all matters concerning arms and accoutrements is final. These gentlemen enter the corps directly from the West Point Academy, and, like the Engineers, are selected from the best students in that institution. They thus begin right, but their subsequent experience isolates them too much from the rest of the Army, and clinging closely to the traditions of their little corps, they are apt to disregard the progress of invention and the experience of troops in actual service. They try new inventions as in duty bound, but they rarely look with favor on any improvement that has not been developed by themselves. For this tendency they are not so much to blame as many of the eager inventors who besiege them with their devices would like to have the public believe. If they adopt the invention of anybody not in the military service the Government must pay a royalty to the patentee, whereas if they can themselves devise something that will serve the same purpose they can save the Government a large sum. They were, as we have seen, quite successful at last with breech loading small arms, and it now remains to be seen what they can do with artillery. At present there is not a single breech loading battery in the hands of our field artillerymen, and not a single breech loading gun is mounted upon the defenses of our harbors.

RECENT TESTS OF HEAVY RIFLED CANNON.

In 1872 Congress made an appropriation for experi-

ments with heavy rifled guns, and provided at the same time that at least three of the systems tried should be breech loading. This clause was inserted to move the Ordnance Corps from its obstinate attachment to the old muzzle loading system. The appropriation stirred up our American inventors, and a number of devices were urged upon the Government. The three breech loaders selected were those of Mann, Sutcliffe, and Thompson. H. F. Mann, a Pittsburg iron manufacturer, was the first to urge breech loading cannon upon the Ordnance Department. He began in 1863, and has continued his effort persistently ever since. His gun is a purely American device, while others invented in this country have borrowed something from Krupp and other foreign inventors. The Government bought from him for the trial an 8-inch rifle, and took from Sutcliffe a 9-inch rifle, and from Thompson a 12-inch rifle. At the same time it had a muzzle loading rifle constructed on the plans of Woodbridge—a cast iron piece with a wrought iron core lined with brazed wire—and also bought an "accelerating gun," a curious looking object, having four powder chambers bulging out from the barrel, the contents of which are fired in succession as the shot passes out. Neither of these guns was thoroughly tested—eight or ten rounds only being fired from each, the full test being 500 rounds. They now lie useless in the sand near the proving ground. Appropriations for their further test have been recommended by the War Department, but never made.

While the inventors of these guns were hoping for their adoption, the Ordnance Corps was working on a gun of its own. Colonel Crispin, a veteran officer of the corps, who perfected the system of altering the old Rodman cast iron smooth bores into wrought iron lined rifles, took the Krupp breech loading system, and with some slight modifications, hitched it on to one of these 12-inch altered pieces. A full test of 500 rounds was given to this gun with results which satisfied the Ordnance Board, composed of Colonel Crispin, Major Baylor and Captain Comly. The piece stands under a shed on the proving ground with its breech carefully wrapped up in canvas, and the officers seem reluctant to exhibit it. The general understanding among Army officers is that this system is to be adopted as the standard for the service, and that the four new 12-inch rifles authorized by the appropriation just voted by Congress will be made upon it. A battery of field artillery will also, they think, be constructed on the same plan so far as the breech loading apparatus is concerned, and put into the service. The system is valuable for its economy, as it is applicable to old muzzle loaders, and it has the experience of Krupp's guns to fall back upon. It has, however, the known defects of Krupp's system, and the additional one of being attached to an iron gun, consisting, with its lining and breech plug, of three parts, instead of working upon a single homogeneous mass of steel, like Krupp's guns. Then it is not an American system, for Colonel Crispin only claims its adaptation, not its invention. If a second gun is made for comparative tests with this so-called ordnance gun, it will probably be constructed on the Mann system, which has recently been tried for field artillery with good results. Thompson and Sutcliffe seem to have abandoned the field in despair, and Mann is the only inventor who keeps up the siege. His gun is the simplest of all, and is well spoken of by the ordnance officers. In the Krupp system the bore is prolonged through the breech of the gun, and an opening cut through forward of the breech, which is closed by a wedge-like piece of steel, worked by a screw after the shot is pushed in past it. Sutcliffe's and Thompson's systems differed from Krupp's only in the manner of closing this opening. The French have a system which they regard as superior to Krupp's, and which has just been applied to a Parrot gun altered at the South Boston Foundry for the Navy Department. The breech is closed by a large slotted screw working on a hinge. Mann's gun has a separate breech block pushed laterally against the opening breech of the gun by a single turn of a screw. For loading, the gun is tilted up by a lever, exposing the whole length of the barrel to view, and allowing the load to be put directly in the chamber instead of being pushed a long way in past a lateral opening, as in the Krupp system, to reach its position.

NEED OF A SETTLED ORDNANCE POLICY.

It is high time that Congress should adopt some settled and liberal policy for supplying our harbor defenses with improved guns of the highest efficiency. In our present condition, if a war with a naval power should occur, we should have to depend on torpedoes to protect our seaboard cities, for we have no Navy worth mentioning and no guns in our forts capable of repelling the powerfully armed and armored ships of England, Germany, and France. We might, perhaps, buy a few guns of Mr. Krupp if we had long enough warning of the probable breaking out of hostilities, but we could not make any ourselves in time to meet the emergency. What the policy of Congress should be is plain. An ample appropriation should first be made for a fair competitive trial of all systems of heavy breech-loading rifled ordnance possessing obvious merit, that the most efficient system might be adopted for the standard Government arm. Then there should be regular appropriations sufficient to build a considerable number of such guns every year, until the most important fortifications could be provided with them.

A visit to the Sandy Hook proving ground is interesting to people who know nothing of the science of gunnery. The huge unfinished stone walls of an enormous fort stand staring on the sand, a monument to the falsity of the old theories of defensive works. They are not completed because they would be good for nothing against the heavy projectiles of the new artillery, and they can serve no useful purpose save to furnish a support to sand embankments. Some day, when Congress gives the engineers money for the purpose, they will cover all this costly masonry with sand, and make a good modern work, capable of repelling ironclads before they can get within range of the forts at the Narrows.

Beyond the half-built forts is a big shingled tower, looking like an exaggerated Dutch wind-mill deprived of its sails, whence incoming shipping is signalled and reported by telegraph to the Ship News Office at the Battery. Near by is the ordnance proving ground, where all the Army experiments with guns and shots are conducted. It is a bare stretch of beach, with targets dotted along it, and a group of small buildings and sheds at one end, around which are rows of guns and piles of shot. At a little distance away is a big brick house, looking like a summer boarding house. That is what it is, in fact, although the boarders are officers, civil dignitaries, and foreign ministers, who occasionally come to see the experiments, and for whose accommodation the house was erected in a fit of liberality, if not extravagance, on the part of somebody in authority.

When a gun is tested it is tried for endurance, accuracy, range, velocity, and pressure. The endurance test is now 500 rounds with ordinary charges. Formerly an additional test of a few rounds with double charges was required, but this was found to strain the gun uselessly, and has been abandoned. Accuracy is a matter of correct mechanical construction of the piece. The velocity of the shot is measured by an ingenious electrical apparatus, which registers to a thousandth part of a second the time required for the shot to travel between two frames placed 100 feet apart on the proving ground. Strings are strung on these frames, and as the shot cuts them it breaks an electric current. To ascertain the range of a gun at different elevations shots are fired out to sea. Two observers are placed at equal distances from the gun, each provided with a table marked off for triangulation, on which revolves a brass rod with sights at each end. When the shot strikes the water the observers move their rods so as to point to the spot. Then having already the base of the triangle they have the direction of the two sides and can easily ascertain how far off the apex is where the projectile struck.

The pressure of the powder is gauged by a little instrument enclosed in a cartridge having a plunger with a knife at one end, which is pressed by the explosion into a copper disk. The length of the gash determines quite accurately the force of the pressure, a mechanical contrivance having ascertained just how many pounds force will produce similar gashes of various lengths. We make the best powder in the world, and could undoubtedly make the best guns if there were sufficient encouragement to private enterprise in that direction.

A visit to the Hook is doubly interesting if the visitor goes on a day when artillery experiments are in progress, and is so fortunate as to be commended to the intelligent and polite officers of the Ordnance Board, who will take the trouble to explain all the nice scientific features of their experiments. These gentlemen handle their guns and shot as if they were dealing with scientific apparatus only, and not with instruments designed to destroy human life at the longest possible range and in the most wholesale manner.

E. V. S.

The Washington Star says under its head "Society Notes": The fourth of the weddings fixed for this month, to which special interest attaches, occurred on Monday (May 17) evening at eight o'clock, at Ascension Church, and was one in which the Army is specially interested, because not only the groom was Lieut. Eben Swift, of the Fifth Cavalry, but his father also belongs to the Regular Army, and the bride's father, Gen. Innis Palmer, and her aunt's husband, Colonel Roger Jones, the Assistant Inspector General, are all officers in high standing in the Army. Mrs. Palmer's father was also in the U. S. Army. The mild clear moonlit evening attracted many invited as well as uninvited guests to the church; but, although there were no cards of admission, there was no crowd, or confusion, and those who filled the pews were with rare exceptions specially asked to be present. The decorations of the chancel consisted of an arch of green, in which roses and other delicate colored flowers were imbedded, and horseshoe of white blossoms depended from the centre of the arch. The ushers, as well as the groom, groomsmen, and the bride's father, wore full dress uniforms, but the other officers present, not knowing whether they were expected to appear in uniform or not, generally wore citizens' clothes. The ushers were the following young Navy officers: Lieuts. Marix, Ray, Lemly and Halsey. The bridesmaids and groomsmen were Miss Julia Palmer (first bridesmaid, sister of the bride), Miss Ella Warfield, Miss Minnie Pelouze, Miss Gardner of St. Louis, Miss Dester and Miss Carrie Dodge, and Lieutenants Eaton (first groomsmen), Rowan, Butler, Hobbs, Macomb and Cherry. All these gentlemen are Army officers. Each lady walked with a gentleman. The groom escorted the bride's mother and the bride came last with her father. It was an exceptionally handsome bridal party throughout, including both the bride's parents. The groom took his bride from her father at the chancel, and after kneeling at the altar for a brief prayer, the couple stood beneath the arch and horse shoe, her parents standing just behind, and her bridesmaids on her left in a pretty group, with two of the ushers. The groomsmen and the other two ushers stood on the right of the groom in a well arranged group. The whole effect was very pleasing as seen from the chancel during the ceremony, which was that usual in the Episcopal Church. The bride wore an elegant white satin waist and trained skirt trimmed with lace embroidered in pearls. The waist showed the neck in front. Her veil, fastened to her head with white blossoms, matching her bouquet, was long and full, and fell over her arms, which were bare. The bridesmaids wore fresh white muslin toilets, trimmed with lace and white satin ribbons. The sleeves were of lace, the waist cut V shape in front; the trains were not very long, but gracefully disposed. Two of these young ladies carried baskets of red jacinth roses, two others had pink; and another pair white roses in their baskets. Mrs. Palmer wore black velvet with black lace sleeves. Only the relatives in addition to the bridal party attended the reception at General Palmer's residence on N street, as the groom's mother died less than a year ago. Had no such and event occurred a large wedding reception would have been given.

A BRITISH CRITIC ON A CONFEDERATE ARMY.—A recent writer in the London Saturday Review says: For Englishmen especially, the story of the American Civil War must always possess the most powerful attractions. On both sides the principles involved were those which most deeply affect our own national feeling; the language, the race, the ideas of the combatants were our own. The army of Northern Virginia in particular, from the nature of the defence it had to maintain, and

the character it earned and sustained, enlisted, and will for generations continue to enlist, the strongest English sympathies. It fought with English tenacity, English recklessness of consequences, English indifference to odds, what was from the first a very doubtful and soon became an evidently losing battle. Once only was it fairly beaten in open field; over and over again, both on the offensive and on the defensive, it proved itself more than a match for apparently overwhelming odds. Its composition resembled very closely that of our own volunteer regiments. Its chiefs were men whose personal character and public conduct displayed all the virtues on which Englishmen most pride themselves; as the people of Virginia are perhaps the most thoroughly English of all the many offshoots which the mother race has planted in every part of the world. General Lee was as perfect a type of the ideal English soldier and gentleman as history can show. "Stonewall" Jackson reproduced, with many of its eccentricities, but scarcely one of its worse and meaner features, the historic character of the Puritan leaders. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, and Wade Hampton reminded those who closely followed their career of the finest examples of English Cavalier loyalty and simplicity.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE population of Germany is 42,724,000, which, on the established ratio of a draft of one per cent., gives 427,240 men for the army.

THE army corps which will take part in this year's autumn manoeuvres of the German army will be the Corps of Guards and the Third Army Corps. Time and place of the movements are not yet announced. The other German army corps will confine themselves to brigade and divisional manoeuvres, as well as to regimental drill. Cavalry operations will also, as usual, take place this year on an extensive scale. Prolonged pontooner exercises, lasting six weeks, will be undertaken on the Elbe, near Harburg.

DR. CHERVIN, the physician charged by the French government with the cure of stuttering recruits, has published a lecture on his method, which will be interesting to those who are afflicted with that distressing malady. Dr. Chervin traces the history of the cures proposed for it, and all the trouble it has given down to his own cure, which, putting aside operations and all complication, seems to be simply reading aloud, by which he attains complete results in a few weeks.

THE construction of a second entrance to the strongly fortified harbor of Wilhelmshaven, as also the long talked of project of constructing a canal connecting the Ems with the Jade, is now under the serious consideration of the German Admiralty.

SEVERAL articles have been appearing of late in the St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* on Captain Colomb's work, "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain," in which the opinion is expressed that Russia ought to give up her iron-clad fleet, and devote her whole attention to cruiser warfare, as being the best means of destroying the mercantile supremacy of England.

THE *Heeres-Zeitung* does not disguise the probability that in the next war Germany will have to face two ways, and that an alliance of France and Russia must be met by measures of precaution now. A war between Russia and Germany is not very probable, yet it is possible; and against this possibility the Germans are wisely providing. Along the long line of frontier—a frontier, by-the-by, inviting attack, as we learn from a recent pamphlet, from the pen of a German officer, treating of its defence—they have been and still are erecting a line of formidable bulwarks, in the shape of first-class

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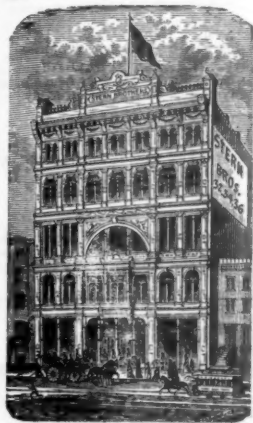
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fortresses. Posen is one of them. The great works for converting it into such a fortress were commenced in 1876, and include nine detached forts and several minor intervening works. Only two of the forts are at present completely finished, but the construction of the others is proceeding so rapidly that it is expected that by 1883 the most formidable fortress of Germany on her eastern frontier will be completed. The time consumed in effecting the transformation of a second-rate stronghold into one of the first magnitude will therefore be seven years.

DURING the late Turkish war, the Russian government was dependent upon Belgium and England for her supply of explosive material for the torpedoes used by the navy. Owing to the completion of the explosive factory at St. Petersburg, she is now independent of foreign torpedoes. The inefficient state of the armored ships of the Russian navy has lately been the subject of some inquiry by the Imperial government.

DURING the last 15 years 50,000 tons of the Palliser shot have been made for the fleet and coast defences of England and her colonies. A Parliamentary return for 1877 shows that their cost was £15 3s. a ton. They appear to have superseded steel shot and shell about 1867, during which year a Parliamentary return of May 10 shows that 1,500 tons of the latter were made at a cost of £92 10s. a ton. Steel projectiles could be made cheaper than that now; still the saving to the country has been calculated by a well known civil engineer and expert to amount to the enormous sum of three millions sterling.

A DESPATCH from Wellington, New Zealand, states that the Regent General, the Marquis of Normandy, who is the Governor appointed by the Crown, has decided upon ordering from England a number of torpedo boats for the torpedo corps which is to be organized for the protection of the colony.

THE United States is furnishing Mexico with vast quantities of material for railroad and telegraph building, and there are a great many American engineers and telegraph men employed. In former times England shipped the larger share of materials, but has now to be

rated second on the list. The cordial feeling existing between the United States and Mexico for some time past has done a good deal towards diverting trade to the United States.

A YOUNG German, names Fleuss, has devised a diving apparatus, by which he takes down with him supplies of condensed air, and so can dispense with any other connection between himself and the surface than such as is absolutely necessary to insure his being hauled up again to the light of day. The air which he expires is passed through a filter of caustic alkali, which robs it of its carbonic acid, and is then fitted again for the ordinary purposes of breathing by the admixture of oxygen, which is carried down in a condensed form.

"COMPULSORY retirement" is coming into fashion. The officers, clerks, and others who form the civil staff of the British Admiralty departments are to be retired at sixty years of age, provided that they have completed forty years' service for pension. The Admiralty Board reserves the power of retiring civil servants at sixty, even though they have not completed the service of forty years, and retirement at sixty-five will "in every case" be compulsory for the future.

ANOTHER of the chain of forts for the protection of Chatham Dockyard and Garrison, and of the approaches to London, will shortly be commenced on the road to Maidstone about midway between Chatham and Maidstone. The fort which is being built at Borsal by convicts will be a most massive structure, and is approaching completion. Several other forts will be erected before the chain is complete, which will make the road to London thoroughly protected.

AN English committee is now actively engaged in collecting funds for a private Polar expedition. The spring of 1881 is fixed for the start. Retired Commander Cleyn, R. N., who saw active service under Sir John Ross, is to command. The cost is estimated at \$150,000. Three balloons, yoked together, are to be employed. M. Palmarts, a Belgian enthusiast, proposes to reach the Pole in a submarine vessel under the ice, propelled by an electric-magnetic apparatus. How he is to come to the surface when he gets ready he don't explain.

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MARRIED.

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CRAIG-ALVORD.—At the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1880, by the Rev. J. H. Elliott, D. D., Dr. THOMAS CRAIG, U. S. Coast Survey, to Miss EMILY LOUISE, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster General, U. S. Army.

BIRTHS.

REDFIELD.—At Paris, France, April 25, 1880, to the wife of J. B. Redfield, Paymaster U. S. Navy, a son.

DIED.

SCHENCK.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 10, WOODHULL S. SCHENCK, late of Imperial Customs, Canton, China, aged 39 years, son of Rear Admiral J. F. Schenck, and brother to Pay Inspector Caspar Schenck, U. S. Navy.

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